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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 156 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 3, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Br. Labour's Appeal To German People

'Butter Is Better Than Guns'

Plea For Settlement Without War

Nazi Pinpricks To Squeeze Poland Out Of Danzig: Pact Talks At Kremlin

WHILE UNDER THE HEADING "WHY KILL EACH OTHER?" THE BRITISH NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOUR REPRESENTING THE TRADES UNIONS CONGRESS AND THE LABOUR PARTY HAS ISSUED AN APPEAL TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE URGING THAT WORKERS OF ALL LANDS MUST INSIST THAT ALL DISPUTES SHOULD BE SETTLED BY REASON, NOT WAR, M. DALADIER INFORMED THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS THAT THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION "REMAINS VERY SERIOUS."

WAR-TIME DECREES

M. Daladier also submitted decrees concerning necessary authorisation of expenditure on nation's defence measures and powers which Prefects can henceforth exercise to prevent crimes and misdemeanours as provided by law on general organisation of the nation in time of war.

Moscow Talks

AT MOSCOW THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS ALONG WITH MR. STRANG HAD TALKS AT THE KREMLIN, WITH M. MOLOTOV AND M. POTEMKIN. A FURTHER MEETING IS EXPECTED TO BE HELD SHORTLY.

And in Warsaw Col. Beck received M. Chadacki, the Polish Commissioner of Danzig. Well-informed quarters in Warsaw do not believe Nazi preparations foreshadow a sudden coup in the face of Lord Halifax's warning.

NAZI TACTICS

But it is the general belief that present Nazi tactics are a series of pinpricks aiming at squeezing Poland out of Danzig and prevent Europe with an accomplished fact without resort to war.

"WHY KILL EACH OTHER?"

British Labour's Appeal To German People And World's Workers

LONDON, July 1.

An appeal to the German people and urging that workers of all lands must insist that disputes should be settled by reason, not war, has been issued by the British National Council of Labour Representing the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party.

WHY KILL EACH OTHER?

Headed "Why Kill Each Other?" the appeal asks where lies the responsibility for the present situation and adds: "Some among you may say that the peace of Europe is being threatened because Germany is being encircled by enemies, who wish to destroy your country and make the economic life of German people impossible. That is a wicked misrepresentation and your Propaganda Minister knows it. It is true that many European powers are drawn close togeher in self-defence.

BRITAIN'S POLICY.

British Labour urged this policy on the Government not to injure Germany but to preserve the peace of the world by making successful aggression impossible. The events culminating in the brutal seizure of Czechoslovakia convinced us that your Government is aiming at nothing less than the domination and enslavement of all Europe. The now familiar process of warlike preparation, lying propaganda and stimulated disturbance is being operated against Poland. You must face the fact that if this continued the result would be war.

BUTTER IS BETTER THAN GUNS.

"For all of us butter is better than guns, but we cannot submit to being blackmailed and threatened by egotistic dictators. We cannot continue making concessions to dictators under threat of force. Only by peaceful collaboration can be built a happy, secure and prosperous world. Far from wishing to encircle your country with a view to crushing it, we invite you to come into the circle yourselves."—Reuter.

Underground Organisations Active

LONDON, July 1

Reuter understands that the Labour message to the German people will be broadcast from certain secret wireless stations on the continent and also distributed through underground organisations stated to exist in Germany.

The National Council of Labour has made every possible arrangement to see that the message reaches at least some of the German workers and British Labour hopes that the message will be passed on verbally.—Reuter.

WARTIME DECREES IN FRANCE

Daladier Holds Situation "Remains Very Serious"

PARIS, July 1.

M. Daladier informed the Council of Ministers that the international situation "remains very serious" states an official Communique. He also reported on "A number of measures the object of which is to fortify France's action and leave no doubt as to her firm intentions."

The Council approved of these measures.

The communique adds:

"M. Daladier also submitted Decrees concerning necessary authorisation of expenditure on nation defence measures and powers which Prefects can henceforth exercise to prevent crimes and misdemeanours as provided by law on general organisation of the nation in time of war.

The texts of these decrees were approved.

M. Bonnet made a full statement on the foreign situation reviewing the favourable development of

(Continued on page 10, col. 6)

HOPE OF PACT WITH SOVIET

Reuter's Correspondent's Speculations

LONDON, July 1.

It has been hoped in official quarters in London that to-day's meeting in Moscow would clinch the Anglo-Franco-Soviet Anti-Aggression Pact, but the fact that expectation has been deferred is not regarded tragically, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. The Russians are notoriously hard bargainers and the fact that M. Molotov has agreed to submit the latest formula to his Government marks a decided advance.

The latest Franco-British proposals, it is stated in well-informed quarters, have gone very far to satisfy the Soviet demand for complete reciprocity and it is believed now there will be only the question of finding wording that avoids any possibility of equivocations.—Reuter.

MORE TALKS AT MOSCOW

MOSCOW, July 1.

The British and French Ambassadors and Mr. William Strang called on M. Molotov and M. Potemkin at Kremlin this morning and presented the latest Anglo-French proposals. The Conference lasted two hours.

Mr. Strang said afterwards that the Soviet were now considering the proposals and there would be another meeting soon.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WILL NOT CAST DIE

Labour M. P.'s Appeal To People Of Germany To Grasp Truth

LONDON, July 2.

Mr. Greenwood, Labour M. P. interviewed by Reuter, emphasised that Britain desired no war. She would unsheath the sword only in defence of the principles sacred to her independence and freedom. She was determined to resist further acts of aggression, similar to those which had recently led to the present unsettlement, uncertainty and apprehension in Europe, and greatly imperilled the very foundations of civilisation by destroying the supremacy of law and substituting the power of the mailed fist. "The desire for war or peace, therefore, rests entirely in the hands of the potential aggressor. He, not we, will cast the die".

Mr. Greenwood hoped that the people of Germany would earnestly grasp this truth with all its implications. He reiterated there was no quarrel with the German people. The conflict was between the policy of aggression and the principles of free negotiation for settlement of claims and disputes. —Reuter.

AMARSINGH'S JESSOPIAN HITTING

Knocks Up 112 In Hour, Hitting 20 Boundaries

LONDON, July 2.

Amarsingh indulged in colossal hitting to-day, scoring 112 runs not out in an hour. His score included 20 fours. He helped Burnley to beat East Lancashire after which in the collection Amarsingh realised five sterling. —Reuter.

Chinese Guerillas Hit Hard

NUMEROUS REPORTS OF JAPANESE LOSSES

PEIPING, July 1.

Chinese guerillas claim a successful week in this area. According to travellers two trains were wrecked one 25 miles from Peiping and the other at Weehifu in Northern Honan on the new Japanese-built loopline across the Yellow River to Kaifeng.

Twenty-five thousand men were involved in a battle between Japanese forces and Chinese guerillas proceeding all the week east of Tinghsin on the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Reliable reports from Shinchiachwang describe the daily stream of wounded Japanese arriving there, while many wounded and ashes of the dead are coming from Shansi Province, where numerous small engagements are being fought with guerillas.—Reuter.

Japanese Area Successfully Raided

TIENTSIN, July 1.

Bands of Chinese guerillas made a series of daring raids in the Japanese-controlled area in Tientsin and carried off a quantity of arms and ammunition during the night, according to trustworthy reports. Firing was heard by the people in the foreign concessions.—Reuter.

Acute Tension In Danzig

Britain And France To Intervene If Germany Attempts Putsch

Strong Note To Be Sent To Danzig Senate?

British And French Warships To Visit Gydnia?

LONDON, July 2.

Nothing is known in official quarters in London about the rumour published in Warsaw that British and French warships will visit Gydnia.

Warsaw—it is stated that these armaments are being taken to the fortifications at Bischofsberg and Hagelsgert, and the approach to these two points is still barred to unauthorised persons. It is understood that the Polish Commissioner, M. Chodacki, is returning shortly to Danzig after reporting to Col. Beck.

BR. & FR. INTERVENTION

The Government Organ "Gazeta Polska" carries messages from London and Paris informing the public that the British and the French will intervene if Germany attempts a Putsch. Its London correspondent underlines the information by emphasising that the British public will back up this stand.

INFORMATION ABOUT PUTSCH

The conservative newspaper "Graz" publishes a report from London that the British Government had received information of such a putsch intended now or in the near future. The "Graz" professing to have no knowledge that this is contemplated comments that if the recent German moves are simply a political manoeuvre "Poland is grateful" because they have succeeded in clarifying the situation and in "opening Germany's eyes." The "Graz" points out that Poland is calm "but if Germany wants a war with us we are not going to avoid it."

BR. AND FR. FLEETS TO VISIT GYDNIA

The Independent Organ "I. K. C." also publishes reports from London and Paris on the situation including an unconfirmed rumour that the British and French fleets will visit Gydnia, significantly the entire press publish the British Council of labour's manifesto to Germany with approving comments. Landlords have been ordered to build air-raid shelters and complete the same in two months.—Reuter.

TENSION PERSISTS.

The situation in Danzig has not deteriorated in the last 24 hours, although the tension remains. According to information received in London from the Free City, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. The Polish Government apparently have no intention of allowing themselves to be stampeded into action by events such as the continued arrival of German so-called tourists in large numbers. Government is fully [illegible] with the assurances received from His Majesty's Government, according to reliable reports from Warsaw.

DANZIGERS UNITED.

Danzig—Herr Foerster, Nazi Gauleiter of Danzig, declared in a speech that the people of Danzig were united to a man. They wished to go back to the Reich and they would go back. "They are prepared to make any sacrifice to this end even to the extreme sacrifice of their lives."

REPORT FROM SIR W. SEEDS.

A long report has been received at the Foreign Office from Sir William Seeds on his conversation with M. Molotov yesterday. It is expected, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, that another meeting will take place at an early date. The ground is being cleared of all possible misunderstandings regarding the problems involved by the question of guarantees to smaller states.—Reuter.

MILITARY MOVES IN DANZIG

Rumours Of Strong Note To Senate

WARSAW, July 2.

The British Charge D'Affaires, Mr. Norton, re-visited the Foreign Ministry and saw Col. Beck's Private Secretary. It is understood they discussed the latest developments in the international situation. Rumours of a strongly-worded note demanding an explanation from the Danzig Senate for the recent military moves are still current. According to press reports further military transports arrived by water at the Schichau Wharf in Danzig last night. These are said to consist of light tanks and gun undercarriages.

"Nation Has Answered Call"

"Spirit Of Service And Sacrifice Manifest"

Preparations Meant Not To Provoke War But To Preserve Peace, Says King

LONDON, July 2.

A striking message from the King on National Defence preparations was read by the Prime Minister in the course of his broadcast to-night. His Majesty after referring to the great pleasure afforded him and the Queen in witnessing the march past of national service volunteers at Hyde Park this afternoon, in which 20,000 men and women representing two million national service volunteers participated, says:

"TO US IT WAS A MOST IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION OF THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE WHICH IS EVERYWHERE PRESENT IN THE NATION TO-DAY, AND WHICH SHOWS ITSELF IN A DETERMINATION TO MAKE THE COUNTRY READY TO MEET ANY EMERGENCY, WHATEVER THE SACRIFICES OR INCONVENIENCES ENTAILED."

NO PROVOCATION

The King's message concluded: "You know all our preparations are designed not to provoke war but to preserve peace. We still preserve the hope that the nations may learn to live together in fellowship and harmony. But in the meantime we are resolved to leave nothing undone to maintain our country's security and to that task the national service volunteers are making a contribution which deserves all our gratitude."—

CALL ANSWERED

"Our civil defence force is now established. The call has been answered and volunteers are already at work. I want them to know how much I admire their public spirit, and I want also to express my appreciation of wives who are giving up much of their home life to let their husbands spend their evenings in national service. I am sure that the volunteers whether men or women, feel rewarded by the consciousness that they are helping to keep our country strong and safe.

"As I watched the ranks march by, I could not help thinking also of the latest addition to our services of defence the young men in our new militia whose prompt and cheerful response to the summons has shown them well worthy of the high traditions of the services they have joined. I remembered too the Reservists and Territorials who have been called from their work and homes to man our defences at this time. The country's thanks are due to all of them and to the personnel

(Continued on page 10, col. 4)

King And Queen Attend Thanksgiving Service

LONDON, July 2.

The King and the Queen attended thanksgiving service at Westminster Abbey, on the occasion of their return from Canada, Newfoundland and the United States. The Cabinet was represented by Sir Thomas Inskip and Col. Colville. The Dean of Labilliere read a special peace prayer. In the afternoon Their Majesties and Queen Mary reviewed at Hyde Park 20,000 men and women representing two million National Service Volunteers. Two hundred mechanised vehicles participated in the march past.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BRITON STRIPPED

SHANGHAI, July 2.

A British subject, named Mr. Anderson, was made to strip outside the British Concession at Tientsin.—Reuter's Special.

SCHMELING BEATS HEUSER

STUTTGART, July 2.

Seventy thousand people saw Max Schmeling making his first appearance in the Ring since he was badly battered by Joe Louis a year ago, to win the German and European heavyweight boxing championships, beating the German holder, Adolf Heuser, in the first round. Schmeling was vicious in attack and finally floored Heuser after 71 seconds.—Reuter's Special.

BUDGE BEATS VINES

PARIS, July 2.

Donald Budge won the professional Lawn Tennis Tournament beating Ellesworth Vines in the final, six/two, seven/five and six/three.—Reuter's Special.

STIFFEN SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT

MANMAD, June 30.

A decision to stiffen the satyagraha movement by increasing the satyagraha camps and organising the quicker movement of jathas was arrived at a meeting of the War Council of the Arya Samaj Satyagraha held here, with Swami Swatantranandji presiding. The meeting was attended among others by Barrister Vinayakrao Eighth Dictator, Principal Ramlal of Sholapur and Mahasaya Guruditram of the Punjab. Barrister Vinayakrao, the Eighth Dictator, will shortly undertake an all-India tour.—United Press.

U.S. Senate And Monetary Bill

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The Senate will vote on the Monetary Bill on July 5.—Reuter.

GUILDHAL'S NEW COURSE RECORD

Recently—Ralph Guildhal aggregated 279 which is a course record when winning the Masters Golf Tournament. Guildhal's rounds were 72, 68, 70 and 69 and the total was nine under par. The previous course record was 282 Gene Sarazen's 66, six under par was the best round in the tournament.

BR. WARSHIPS FOR GREEK PORTS

LONDON, July 1.

It is learned that a number of British warships including the aircraft carrier "Glorious" is visiting Greek ports in the near future.

The visit is part of the normal summer programme of the Mediterranean Fleet.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". If repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

30. MATRIMONIAL

A cultured Hindu Business Gentleman of exalted Fortune and first class business having a monthly income of Rs. 7,500 seeks matrimonial relation with an educated girl or widow of noble and respectable family. Age limit 25. One having Gujarati mother tongue will be more preferred. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Secretary Post Box No. 548, Bombay. (11981)

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Ramji Assar Vidyalaya: Ghatkopar: Wanted a capable Gujarati typist-clerk, Graduate and experienced preferred. Immediately apply with testimonials to the Principal. (11987)

Wanted candidates to qualify as, Sub-Engineers: Overseers by Postal training. British India Technical College (B.B.) Sukkur (Sind). (11973)

Wanted a Professor of Economics in the grade of Rs. 200-25|2-300 to work in a First Grade College. One holding an Honours Degree from London in Economics or Commerce or a Degree in Economics from Cambridge would be preferred. Apply stating details of age, academic qualifications and teaching experience to Mr. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, on or before the 5th July. (488)

Wanted a Professor of History in the grade of Rs. 200-25|2-300 to work in the S. L. D. Arts College. Must possess a good Honours Degree in History from an Indian or a British University. Apply stating details of age, academic qualifications and teaching experience to Mr. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad, on or before the 5th July. (489)

Automobile experts are always in demand. The rapid progress in manufacture and service of the modern automobile brings new opportunities to thousands of ambitious men. The F.M.C. Automobile Course will make you a trained man with first class prospects. Call or write for prospectus: French Motor Car Co. Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. (358A)

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Staff Nurses—European or Anglo-Indian and Indian—must be General and Midwifery trained—for the Patna Medical College Hospital and Darbhanga Medical School Hospital. Salary—for European or Anglo-Indian—Rs. 85 plus messing and uniform allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem and 13/8 per annum respectively and for Indian Rs. 35—1—45 plus messing and uniform allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem and Rs. 11-8 per annum respectively. Apply with copies of testimonials and etc., to the Superintendent, Medical College Hospital, Patna, P.O. Bankipur. (515)

Wanted Draftsmen with good experience of Mechanical and/or Structural design for the Jamshedpur Works of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Positions will be temporary for about two years and will be governed by Company's rules for temporary service on construction work but persons whose qualifications and services have proven satisfactory may be retained and made permanent. Applications giving full data of qualifications, age, experience, salary desired with copies only of testimonials will be received upto 15th July, 1939, addressed to the Chief Engineer, The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, 'via' Tatanagar, B.N. Ry., with notation on envelopes "Draftsmen's Application". (516)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

An experienced and qualified teacher coaches upto Matric. Apply soon to avoid disappointment. Apply Box No. 11986, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (157)

Admissions are now open for Courses in Radio and Electrical Engineering and Wireless Telegraphy. Efficient training both in Theory and Practice. Paying careers. Short Courses. Moderate fees. Library and gymkhana facilities. For fully illustrated Prospectus apply: Khalsa College, Bombay Technical Institute, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (10987)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, (Recognised by Government). Recorded last year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the Province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting the examination for the Overseer's Certificate. I, II, and IV positions were held by the candidates from this school. Matriculates should apply now for the July Session 1939 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (307)

Indian Optical Institute Arranges for London Diploma by local examination. Institute Diploma L. O. I. British qualified staff. Session July. Send 1 anna stamp for prospectus. Principal, 22, Chowringhee, Calcutta. (11953)

Accounting Diploma Pays! Expert Individual tuition in Accountancy, Banking, Correspondence. Office routine, Secretarial Practice Shorthand Typewriting (New method taught in 1|2 month) Costing etc. Special Arrangement for Ladies. Posts Guaranteed. Preparation for L.C.C. D.Com. F.C.C.S. and other commercial Examinations. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 39, Meadows Street. (11979A)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception; Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

341. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Gentleman doing extensive business in Stocks and Shares wants sound capitalists as partners, good profits assured. Apply Box No. 11984, "Bombay Chronicle."

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Soft Fruits:—Peaches, Plums and Prunes 6 lb. baskets by post Rs. 5|8- all inclusive. Superintendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens, P. & T.O. Bajaura (Kulu Punjab). (11982)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 10th July 1939, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from Dr. Homi F. Pavri—Resigning his seat on the Tramways and Telephone Committee; and (b) election of a member on the said Committee.
2. Interpellations.
3. (a) and (b) Letters from (a) Dr. G. N. Kowshik and (b) Dr. Socrates Noronha—Expressing their inability to attend certain Conferences abroad as the Corporation's delegates.

4-9. Letters from the authorities of the (4) Bhagini Samaj Seva Mandir, Mandvi; (5) Hindu Women's Rescue Home; (6) Bhagini Samaj T. N. Malvi Bal Mandir; (7) King George V. Memorial; (8) Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya; and (9) Telugu Free Library—Thanking the Corporation for their grants to the respective institutions, etc.

10. Letter from Mr. Lala Jiva Solanki—Regarding the management of the Walpakhadi Municipal School for Harijans at Mazagaon.
11. Letter from the Anjumanezia-ul-Islam—Regarding certain Urdu Text books prescribed by the Schools Committee.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

12. Regarding appropriation of funds for laying a water main in Durgah Street off Cadell Road.
13. Forwarding half yearly statement of outstanding bills for Municipal taxes.

14-15. Recommending additional grants from Surplus Cash Balance for the purchase of (14) a shaping machine for grinding meter valves; and (15) a lathe for the workshop at the Water Works yard at Ghatkoper.

16. Regarding the reduction in the rate for the supply of electric energy at the Municipal Pumping and Compressor Stations.
17. Recommending additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance for demarcating squatter area in Mutton Street.
18. Regarding payment of extra conveyance allowance to the Surveyor of the Assessment and Collection Department for extra travelling to be done by him in the course of his duties.
19. Recommending additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance for payment of a moiety of the remuneration, etc., to be paid for fixing the rateable value of Government properties in the City, etc.
20. Regarding the question of reorganising the Stores Department.
21. Regarding the purchase of an additional typewriter for the Water Works Department.
22. Regarding purchase of a new Fire Escape.
23. Statement of Budget transfers recommended for sanction by the Committee.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

24. Regarding change in the tenure of the lease of a plot in Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme.
25. Regarding lease of a plot in Sydenham Road Estate.
26. Regarding premium to be charged for encroachments on compulsory open spaces of plots in certain Estates.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

27. Regarding the work of filling in land at the junction of Haines Road and Tulsi Pipe Line Road.
28. Regarding the work of raising the sea wall at the Hornby Vellard, etc.
29. Regarding the construction of subsidiary sewers, etc., for the sewerage of the North of the Island.
30. Regarding alterations, etc., in the Arthur Road Hospital.
31. Regarding deviations in the agreement entered into with the Kurla Municipality in respect of an encroachment on lands occupied by the Vehar water main.
32. Regarding laying of a water main in the western edge of Suparibaug Road.
33. Regarding the layout of a 60 ft. street from Parsi Bazar Street to Maruti Lane in he Hornby Road to Ballard Pier Scheme.
34. Regarding measures to be adopted against the spread of smallpox in the City.
35. Regarding naming of a park as Bhivajirao Nare Park.
36. Regarding amendment of that Section of the Municipal Act which regulates the refund of property taxes.
37. Regarding adjournment of Corporation Meetings on motions of condolence.
38. Regarding assistance to be given to the Literacy Campaign Committee.
39. Regarding provision of rooms in Municipal Chawls for libraries and class rooms for adults.

Schools Committee's letters—

40. Reporting on complaints regarding insanitary condition of a Municipal Urdu School building.
41. Forwarding the Revised and Re-cast Budget of the School Fund for the year 1939-40.

Letters from the Commissioner—

42. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
43-44. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from the widow of a deceased Municipal employee and from a retired employee.
45. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in May 1939.
46. Regarding the work of constructing an additional wing in the compound of the Lord Harris Municipal Marathi School building.
47. Letters from Mr. Mahomed Roshad and Mrs. Havabai H. F. Maniar—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of Haji Fateh Mahomed Maniar.
48. Letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—Regarding the resignation by Mr. L. Gwilt of his seat on the Corporation.

Communications from the Municipal Secretary—

49. Submitting a statement of references pending before the Committees of the Corporation.
50. Submitting a list of Resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
51. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
52. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

53. From Mr. Z. J. Chowdhery—For renaming Tokersi Jivraj Road as Lakhushet Phatkare Road.
54. From Dr. Jethalal V. Vora—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the question of Milk Supply in the City.

55-57 From Mr. Z. J. Chowdhery—For (55) requesting the G.I.P. Railway administration to run duplicate Mail and Express trains during the period of three weeks following the Pay Days in Mills; (56) obtaining from the same Railway administration a copy of the findings on the enquiry into an accident at the Reay Road Station on 13th May 1939; and (57) constructing urinals at certain places in the City.

58. From Mr. K. G. Tambe, seconded by Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For constructing a road in Sion-Matunga Estate leading to a Hindu Cemetery and a compound wall round the cemetery.

59-64. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For (59) purchasing a new X-Ray machine for the K. E. M. Hospital; (60-63) recommending the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to (60) reduce the noise of running tram cars; (61) provide tramway service from Sewri to Worli, Byculla to Worli, Tilak Road to Mahim and Purbhadevi and Mahim to Purbhadevi; (62) fit up weather-shades to tram cars to keep off sun's rays and glare; (63) provide "Safety Places" at tramway stations on both sides of the Municipal Head Offices; and (64) planting shady trees on a portion of King Edward Road.

65-67. From Mr. D. V. Pradhan—For (65) providing a public garden near Purbhadevi Road; (66-67) recommending the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to (66) remove their shed at Bapu Khote Street; and (67) provide a shelter at the King's Circle Tram Terminus.

68-70. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For (68) amending certain sections of the Municipal Act relating to the collection of wheel taxes; (69-70) obtaining reports from the Commissioner on measures taken to (69) prevent the spread of typhoid through the contamination of water in the City; and (70) provide sanitary conveniences for labour staff employed at the works going on at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens.

71. From Mr. M. U. Rajab, seconded by Dr. J. A. Collaco—For providing beef stalls in the New Fort Market.

72-74. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For (72) providing a playground in the Parel Village locality; (73) acquisition of properties in connection with the extension of King Edward Road from the Haffkine Institute to Parel Tank Road; and (74) requesting the Port Trust authorities to repair the foot-overbridge over their Railway line at Dockyard Road.

75. From Dr. Jethalal V. Vora—For expediting disposal of applications for compassionate allowances, etc.

76. From Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee—For increasing the storage capacity of the Vehar Lake.

By Order of His
Worship the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 1st July 1939.
(532)

TIBBIYA COLLEGE

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH

ADMISSIONS to the Tibbiya College M. U. Aligarh shall begin on the 15th July, '39 and close on the 25th July, '39. Copies of prospectus may be had from the Principal's Office free of charge.

A. BUTT.
M.D., B.S., M.D., Ophth.
Principal.
(476)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, 17th July, 1939, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1). To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1939.
(2). To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3). To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, under Article 111 but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(4). To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5). To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 10th July, 1939 to MONDAY, 24th July, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GOPALDAS LILADHAR & CO.,
Managing Agents
Bombay, dated 21st June, 1939.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Mill premises, Ratlam, on and after the 25th July, 1939, between the hours of 11 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 10th July, 1939.
528.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that B. K. DESAI, Esqr., the Court Receiver and Receiver in Suits No. 913 of 1908 and No. 2147 of 1928 (Pereria vs. Pereria) has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, charge, trust, maintenance, residence, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Medows House, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Western side of Arthur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 241 1/2 square yards be the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other lands under Nos. 767 and 767, New Nos 12752 and 12755 and New Survey Nos. 1/2519 and 1/2525 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/22 of Parel-Sewri Division.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1939.
KAMDAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
533.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3 per cent. LOAN

1963-65 (2nd ISSUE)

ISSUE PRICE Rs. 98-0-0

OPEN AT 10 A. M. (STANDARD TIME) ON THE 5th JULY, 1939, FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

Subscriptions will be received in the form of:—

CASH:

5 per cent. Loan, 1939-44
5 per cent. Loan, 1940-43

5 per cent. Loan, 1939-44 will be accepted at Rs. 100—6—0 for Rs. 100 (nominal).

5 per cent. Loan, 1940-43 will be accepted at Rs. 104—0—0 for Rs. 100 (nominal).

Lists will be closed as soon as the combined total of cash and 5 per cent. Loan 1939-44 approximates to Rs. 15 crores (nominal) and in any case not later than the close of business on the 5th July, 1939.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places in India.

Full particulars can be obtained at any of the aforementioned offices.
(529)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER and Receipt No. 8039 for 30 shares Nos. 518322/351 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd. standing in the name of Chothmal Jiwanram Agrwala is lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof afterwhich duplicate will be issued.

(Sd.) CHOTHMAL JIWANRAM AGRWALA.
11988.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

15th August, 1939.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1939. The 15th July, 1939, is the LAST DAY for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office or from the Heads of the Affiliated Colleges.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th June, 1939.
(522)

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT:—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Third Sessions of 1939 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High-Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on Tuesday, the 4th day of July, 1939, at 10-45 O'Clock in the Forenoon for the trial of all Crimes and offences committed within its Jurisdiction.

(For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" Part II dated 29th June, 1939, at page 1213).

Dated this 1st day of July, 1939.
PHIROZE M. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
(534)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES OLD NEWSPAPER.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1939, at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), at the Godown of the Vendor at Damar Gulli, near Jakaria Mosque, by order of Shah Motilal Hirachand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Gulabchand Nathalal & Co.:—

50 Bales old Sweden Newspaper Large Sheets Ex. S. S. "Nagara."
Terms:—25 Per Cent. Deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

D. MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT ARTHUR ROAD (TARDEO).

Under instructions of Messrs. DORAB & CO., attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Manekji Hormusji Modi and others on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors. Messrs. Devisahai Hariprasad, Rameshwar Bhagwandin and Prabhudayal Bhagwandin.

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1939, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the Arthur Road.

LOT NO. 1.—A piece of land admeasuring about 1,425 sq. yds.

LOT NO. 2.—A piece of land admeasuring about 442.7 sq. yds. together with the structure.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said attorneys or to the undersigned at their respective offices at 65, Esplanade Road and opposite Town Hall Fort, Bombay.

D. MISTRY & CO..

THE WHOLE OF BOMBAY has been charmed by this charming picture of ...rements....
NEW THEATRES'
"SAPERA"
(THE SNAKE-CHARMER)
Directed by:—
DEVKI BOSE
Starring:—
KANAN, PAHARI, NAWAB, etc.
KRISHNA
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

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THEY CALL ME THE
DIAMOND THRILLER QUEEN
AND
By heavens
I
prove that
to the Hilt in
HOMI WADIA'S
PUNJAB MAIL
which Comes to the
LAMINGTON
From
FRIDAY
THE
7th JULY, 1939
Fearless
NADIA

So Simple, So Lyrically Powerful!
A TRUTHFUL TALE
of
MODERN RURAL LIFE
DEVIKA RANI
in
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Durga
with
RAMA SHUKUL,
also:
HANSA, AUNDHKAR, V. H. DESAI, MUMTAZ ALI, P. F. PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
ROXY

MOVIES PICTURES'
"A BOTTLE OF BRANDY"
EIGHTH WEEK
Majestic
DAILY 4-30, 7-15 & 10.
SAT., SUN. HOLIDAYS MATINEE AT 1-45.

SECOND GREAT WEEK COLOSSAL!
Yes! It's Ranjit's Truly Colossal Devotional in every sense of the word!
SANT TULSIDAS
Starring:—
PAGNIS, LEELA CHITNIS, DATEY, VASANTI,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 Metres (886 kc/s)

7.30 a.m. B. S. Thakur 7-40 Delhi radio orchestra 7-45 Radhabai 8-0 Nabi Jan 8-30 School Broadcast 12-0 noon Pi Ke Bain 1-0 p.m. Light variety 7-48 Viola solos 6-10 Master Nawal 6-20 Dipti Muzumdar 6-30 Eavesdropping in a Mushaira (Hindustani) 6-50 Nabi Jan 7-5 Malang Khan 7-10 Radhabai 7-30 B. S. Thakur 7-45 For villagers 8-15 Polo: India v. world (from B.B.C.) 9-35 Painting by Sudhir Khastgir 9-50 Sebastian and his orchestra

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 9-5 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Radhabai 6-30 to 6-50 As in Delhi 1 6-50 Newar Ki Jhankar 7-0 Dipti Mazumdar 7-15 Nabi Jan 7-35 Specimens from various schools 8-0 Master Nawal 8-20 B. S. Thakur 8-40 Talib Husain 8-45 Nabi Jan 9-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 B. S. Thakur 10-0 Radhabai 10-10 Master Nawal.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s)

7-30 to 9.5 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1

Lahore—Programme

(276 metres (1.086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Prithvi Raj Soi 7-10 Nanhe Babu Kanwar 7-30 Rashida Begam of Amritsar 6-50 Prithvi Raj Soi 7-0 Ghazlen 7-10 Nanhe Babu Kanwar 7-20 Rashida Begam 7-40 Ustad Fayyaz Khan 7-45 For Countryside 8-15 Polo India v. world (from B B C) 8-45 Rashida Begam 9-35 Ri Tum Samajh Nahin 9-40 Nanhe Babu Kanwar 10-0 Prithvi Raj Soi 10-10 Rasheeda Begam.

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1.231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Keep fit? 8-10 Ditties in duets 8-20 News in English 8-30 Musical Potpourri

12-30 p.m. Shree Pagal Harnath's birthday celebration 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 Basheer Qawwal 1-30 Music 2-30 School broadcast 2-35 Gujarati literature 2-50 Marati Bhagvgeets 3-0 Why Hobbies? by Evelyn Wood 6-0 G. Shamim 6-10 Bhajan Party 6-30 Children's hour (Gujarati) 7-0 Income Tax for all (Gujarati) by an Income Tax expert 7-15 Basheer Qawwal 7-30 Commercial news 7-45 Eknath Hatiskar and party 8-0 Shamala Mazgaonker 8-30 Week in Bombay by Simon Pereira 8-45 Radio orchestra: Gat Bhopali-Bahar 8-55 Local news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Shamala Mazgaonker 10-0 Jaijaiwanti on Sitar 10-5 Master Vasant Amrit 10-30 Epilogue

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12-30 to 3-15 p.m. As in Bombany 1 6-0 Shamala Mazgaonker 6-20 Orchestral Tunes 6-30 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1 7-15 Master Vasant Amrit 7-30 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1 9-35 Ken Mac & his dance band 10-0 Mena Silas: Pianoforte 10-30 Epilogue

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Orchestral prelude 2-15 Semmangudi R. Srinivasa Iyer: Vocal 2-45 Violin 6-0 For villages 6-30 K. S. Dhanam sisters: vocal 7-0 We are not alone 7-15 Devakottai Narayana Iyengar Veena 8-0 K. S. Dhanam sisters: vocal 8-30 Instrumental music 8-45 Devakottai Narayana Iyengar Veena.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 Your choice.

12-30 Malcolm McEachern 12-40 Music of Johann Strauss 1-25 Market rates in English 1-30 School Broadcasts. 1-50 Musical interlude 1-57 Astronomy 2-17 Children, please tune in 5-0 First Div football league match 6-10 For countryside 7-0 Ila Ghose. II 7-10 profulla Chandra Roy 7-20 Sudhangshu Mukherjee 7-30 Monster 7-50 Robin Roy 8-5 AIR and its Mysteries. 9-10 Gouri Kedar Bhattacharya 9-30 Law & Citizen 9-45 Parul Chowdhuri 10-5 Ali Hossain and party.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1

61. 98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

5-0 to 9-10 as in Calcutta 1 9-10 Hawaii Calling 9-30 to 9-45 As in Calcutta 1 9-45 Merrimans entertain.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Bhushan 6-10 R K Patwardhan of Allahabad 6-30 Hasinabai of Bhagalpur 6-50 S N Bali 6-55 Readings from Sahasra 7-5 Bhushan 7-15 for rural areas 7-45 Ajodhya (Hindustani) 8-0 R K Patwardhan 6-15 Let's tell you a story 8-25 Hasinabai 8-45 R K Patwardhan 9-40 Nizam Saqqa (Hindustani).

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 p. m. Inaugural talk 2-5 Natural science, 2-20 Music 4-0 Music 4-3 Things of interest (Tamil) 4-6 About ourselves 4-16 Something light 4-20 Group singing (Tamil) 5-0 T. A Nagaswami Bhagavathar Voice 5-45 Carnatic orchestra 6-0 T A Nagaswami Bhagavathar: Voice 6-45 Gandharvam (Telugu) 7-5 Carnatic Orchestra 7-15 The Gingee temple (Tamil) 7-30 Shrimati Thangamma Shama Rao: Veena and Voice 8-5 Man with four Fates 8-25 Shrimati Thangamma Shama Rao Veena and Voice. 8-55 Physical Culture: by Pothan Joseph 9-30 Sally in Piano moods 9-45 Continental dance Hits 10-5 Sundaraj Theodore Tenor 10-20 Singing Strings, 2

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

2-0 to 2-30 As in Madras I

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4-0 to 4-30 & 5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I 6-0 Adhyatma Ramayanam 6-25 News review 6-35 Poetical selection 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras I 9-30 K V Rajarama Iyer.

Peshawar—Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1.500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

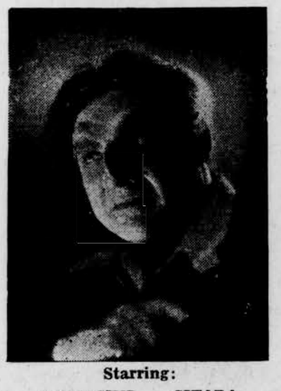
B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Sonata Recital by Harold 7-35 Haunting Harmonies 8-15 Polo India World 8-45 Ballet Music (Tchaikovsky) 9-10 Dudley Beaven 9-30 News 9-45 Caraboo 10-25 Sports News.

NEW EMPIRE
Daily at: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
HAL ROACH
presents
ZENOBIA
The gayest, most gorgeous comedy of all time!
with
OLIVER HARDY
(of Laurel & Hardy fame)
HARRY LANGDON
BILLIE BURKE: ALICE BRADY: JEAN PARKER: JUNE LANG
—Extra—
"CLAP HANDS" a musical gem with Charlie Kunz (world-famous pianist) and Teddy Brown.
"DAWN OF IRAN"
The reconstruction of modern Iran
A UNITED ARTISTS SUPER PROGRAMME.

YOU CAN'T GET AWAY WITH MURDER
HUMPHREY BOGART
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THIS UGLY MAN
LOVED A BEAUTIFUL BLIND GIRL, WHO DID NOT KNOW HOW UGLY HE WAS!
SEE
THE MOST BAFFLING SCREEN STORY EVER TOLD.—
MY EYES
SUPREME PICTURES' PREMIER PRODUCTION!
Directed By: DWARKA KHOSLA
Produced At: RANJIT STUDIOS



Starring:
KHURSHID, SITARA, MAZHAR KHAN, ISHWARLAL TRILOK KAPUR
COMING SHORTLY TO:
WEST END

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 2.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Stations.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference fr normal.
Agra	101	82	—	3.4	+0.6
Amraoti	96	76	0.2	2.9	−4.2
Akola	96	77	T	2.5	−3.9
Ahmedabad	100	78	1.3	1.9	−3.0
Ajmer	95	81	—	1.2	−1.5
Ahmednagar	84	70	0.1	3.9	−1.1
Ambala	85	68	0.2	5.9	+1.4
Allahabad	100	84	—	5.3	−0.2
Benares	102	84	—	5.9	+0 1
Bareilly	96	79	—	5.8	−0.2
BOMBAY	81	72	9.1	14.7	−5.3
Bangalore	79	64	0.4	3.7	+0.6
Bhopal	93	79	—	4.7	—
Baroda	100	81	—	1.7	—
Belgaum	75	66	0.1	15.1	+6 2
Bahawalpore	101	73	1.1	1.3	+0.5
Bijapur	88	70	T	3.9	+0.5
Bellary	92	75	0.2	1.1	−0.9
Bhavnagar	100	81	—	0.1	−4.5
Chittagong	87	79	—	16.2	−5 9
Calcutta	88	80	—	16.2	+3.4
Cuttack	96	80	—	4.8	−6.2
Cawnpore	101	85	—	7.6	+3.8
Calicut	78	74	—	35.6	−0.5
Colombo	85	78	0.2	6.4	−1.9
Cocanada	93	79	T	3.9	−1 3
Cochin	79	75	—	41.9	+11.6
Dehra Dun	85	70	0.1	6.3	+0.6
Delhi	93	78	—	4.4	+0.8
Dehra I. Khan	100	74	0.1	0.1	−0.6
Darjeeling	66	58	0.6	22.5	−5.2
Desa	98	85	—	0 1	−2.5
Dalhousie	-	--	0.1	10.5	+2.6
Fort Sandeman	92	72	0.1	1.3	+0.6
Gorakhpur	97	87	—	13.2	+4.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	93	72	0.2	1.3	−3.9
Hyderabad (Sd.)	100	82	—	—	−0.5
Indore	95	78	—	1.5	−4.7
Jhansi	100	83	—	4.9	−0.1
Jubbulpore	93	77	T	6.1	−2.2
Jacobabad	105	84	—	—	−0 3
Jaipur	96	81	—	1.6	−1.2
Karachi	88	81	—	—	−0.9
Kodaikanal	60	51	T	3.2	−1.1
Khandwa	96	79	—	4.8	−1.1
Lucknow	100	84	—	7.0	+1.9
Ludhiana	85	71	0.5	3.4	+0.3
Lahore	89	71	0.1	2.5	+0.6
Lyallpur	88	73	0.4	2.0	+0.7
Multan	101	72	1.7	2.5	+1.8
Mysore	80	66	T	1.6	−1 4
Madras	94	76	0.2	1.4	- 0.8
Marmagoa	80	72	6.9	35.1	—
Malegaon	88	73	T	3.2	−1.5
Mussoorie	66	55	0.1	12.2	+6.7
Mahableshwar	65	61	2.9	30.5	+20.5
Murree	70	53	0.2	6.5	+2.0
Mount Abu	80	66	—	0.3	−6.2
Masulipatam	96	76	0.8	4.9	—
Mandalay	95	80	—	3.1	−3.3
Mangalore	82	75	—	42.3	+2.7
Meerut	—	—	—	5.0	+1.3
Mercara	68	62	1.5	15.7	−12.9
Nagpur	94	76	T	5.9	−3.9
Ootacamund	60	57	0.3	7.1	+0.2
Patna	100	84	—	9.5	+0.8
Peshawar	99	74	—	—	−0.4
Poona	78	70	0.4	3.2	−1.9
Pachmarhi	87	71	0.3	5.0	−5.8
Port Blair	82	75	1.3	24.5	+2.2
Quetta	91	66	—	0.6	
Ranchi	90	72	0.2	9.0	−1.7
Rawalpindi	92	72	—	1.7	- 0.9
Rangoon	88	77	0.3	20.0	+0.7
Ratnagiri	82	73	5.1	40.2	+9.2
Rajkot	98	78	—	0.6	−4.2
Sialkot	91	74	—	4.8	+1 8
Srinagar	87	62	T	0.2	−1.3
Sholapur	92	71	0.3	3.8	−1.2
Shillong	72	64	0.4	27.9	+10.8
Simla	64	58	T	11.2	+2.3
Surat	92	81	—	0.9	−8.5
Salem	89	74	—	4.2	+1.0
Trichinopoly	92	78	—	3.8	+2.2
Trivandrum	80	75	T	12.2	−1.7
Vizagapatam	93	80	0.1	2.3	−2.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

If You Want

1 A pension for your Old Age, or
2 A pension for your family and also a lump sum provision for them, or
3 A risk cover and a substantial relief from Income Tax.

DROP A LINE to
THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Lakshmi Building, Fort, Bombay. or 571, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.

TRY THE NEW DIFFERENT
Listerine Tooth Paste-
THE DENTAL DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY
Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

At last a dentifrice energized by saliva. Cleans, brightens, polishes—reaches decay-ridden "blind spots" missed by ordinary pastes and powders.

There has never been anything like the new Listerine Tooth Paste. Supercharged with the amazing new Luster-Foam detergent, the moment saliva touches it, it is generated into thousands of tiny bubbles of detergent energy. It penetrates into every tiny nook and crevice, reaches decay-ridden "blind spots" where from 70% to 90% of decay germs breed.

A master-cleansing, luster-giving dentifrice, safe and gentle. Economical too.

Y-81

VIGOROUS MONSOON

Rainfall In Several Provinces

POONA, July 2.

The monsoon has been very vigorous in the Konkan where widespread heavy rain has fallen. It has also been vigorous in the Punjab, active in Malabar, Mysore, North Hyderabad, East Central Provinces and North Madras Coast.

Rainfall occurred locally in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Berar, Northwest Frontier Province, and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls are reported in the West Central Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

Conditions are unsettled in the Bay of Bengal, off the Circars Coast. Temperatures were appreciably below normal in the Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Bombay nine inches; Marmagoa seven; Ratnagiri five; Khandala, four; Jalpaiguri, Leiah, Honavar, Mangalore, and Mahableshwar three; Port Blair, Jagdalpur, Multan, Ahmedabad, and Mercara one and a half; Mymensingh, Khushab, Bahawalpur one; Maslipattam three-quarters.

Forecast:—

(Until the evening of 3rd July) The monsoon will be strong in Malabar, Konkan, the East Central Provinces. Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Orissa, the North Madras Coast and will occur locally in Assam, Bengal, the Punjab, the West Central Provinces, the Deccan and Mysore, while a few falls are likely in Southeast Madras, along the Northwest Frontier and in Kashmir.—A. P.

Tri-Colour On Govt. House Flagstaff

QUETTA, June 30

A sensation was caused here this morning when the national tri-colour flag was seen flying over the flagstaff of Government House.

Officials collected on the spot and the flag was pulled down.

Vigorous investigations are proceeding to trace the culprit.—United Press.

GWALIOR REFORMS SCHEME

No Parallel In British Indian Policy, Says Dr. Pattabhi

"The scheme is not even of the Minto Morley type and has no parallel in British Indian policy at any of its several stages of development."

Thus declares Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya, member of the Congress Working Committee and ex-President of the All-India States Peoples Conference in the course of a statement to the Press on the reforms announced by the Gwalior Durbar.

He states: "The Gwalior reforms are, I am pained to say, highly disappointing, as coming from the Prince and the traditions of the State. For Gwalior to go back to the days of Minto-Morley should have been unthinkable. But to have gone farther is worse still. The Upper House appropriately called the Samant Sabha with a bare half of the elected members is merely meant to be an assembly of courtiers a hindrance to progress rather than a help to popular Government. The 50: 35 majority in the Lower House has to be judged by the character of the Franchise and the nature of the constituencies. But the "Vocational and Institutional" constituencies referred to therein take us perilously near the Hyderabad scheme. While Civil Liberties are proclaimed as freely conceded, the Press regulation, the Deportation Law and Compulsory Registration of political and social organisations and places, these bodies and organs are at the mercy of the Executive and greatly detract from the merit of the conceding public meetings.

But why these details. The whole scheme is nullified by the simple clause which says that while Legislation initiated in the Praja Sabha will not become law unless it is approved by the Samant Sabha and unless it ultimately receives the assent of the Ruler.

"Legislation initiated in the Samant Sabha will become law if assented to and in the form assented to by the Ruler".

The so-called Praja Sabha or Lower House might as well not have been constituted. When this is so regarding legislation, one need hardly examine the Budget conditions embodied in the scheme or the position of the Executive Council of which one member is to be from the Praja Sabha, without, however, any responsibility to it.

The scheme is not even of the Minto-Morley type and has no parallel in British Indian polity at any of its several stages of development."—United Press.

RECIPE FOR THE "MORNING AFTER"

If you feel 'headachy' and out of sorts after dining and wining—if your stomach is thoroughly upset and life looks blue—try a good dose of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Strong men everywhere swear by it!

For this bland, soothing powder at once neutralises the excess acid which is produced by too much rich food and good wine, giving you instant release from stomach discomfort. Then it clears stale fermenting waste gently out through the bowels, leaving your system sweet and clean again. And as the clogging burden leaves you, headaches, flatulence and depression go too. You feel your "old self" again. Keep a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder by you for these emergencies! But be sure you *do* get MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, which is only genuine with the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton, and the Red Seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Burmese Satyagrahis Arrested

MANMAD, July 1.

The first Burmese jatha of Satyagrahis consisting of 13 members under Pandit Ramnivas, Arya Leader of Burma, was arrested at Nalgonda according to a statement issued by the Arya Samiti.

The jatha arrived at Cocanada wherefrom it proceeded to the Hyderabad State via Bezwada. A second jatha from Burma consisting of Hindus and some Bhudhists is on its way.

Swami Satyanand Samya of Aligarh with a jatha of 24 Satyagrahis from Multan and Sukkur proceeded to-day to Aurangabad while another of Sikhs numbering nine left for Nander.—United Press.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chhoteki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 19
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

LADY ON TRIAL

Charge Of Affixing Used Postal Stamps Framed

KARACHI, June 30.

Dr. Miss H. Hunt, a European medical practitioner, has been sent up for trial in the court of the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi, on a charge of affixing used postal stamps on two seperate covers to Bombay and Shikarpur.

Miss Hunt, who is on bail, has pleaded not "guilty" saying: "As a University Graduate and one who held charge of Duffering Hospitals I would not do such a thing as it would reflect on my University."

The Magistrate has reserved orders.—United Press.

Harwood League

Y. M. C. A. Surprise South Kanara

Renovated Side Avenges Earlier Defeat

Mandon Shines To Brilliant Advantage In New Role Of Custodian

South Kanara did not cover themselves with glory in their return. Senior League encounter with the Y.M.C.A.—played on the Cooperage ground last evening When the teams had met earlier—some four weeks back—the Kanarese had emerged convincing '4—0' victors in what had been a singularly one-sided game.

AN IMPROVED SIDE.

The Y.M.C.A.—after the recent 'renovation' of the side (which unfortunately 'came' too late in the season)—have improved beyond recognition, and on the strength of their recent performances—are certainly not the same team which had almost become a 'banker' for the 'top-notchers. But then—neither are South Kanara now the same clever side which only a few weeks earlier, had taken the life out of the redoutable Young Goans—(in the Nadkarni Trophy final). Mandon—who is positively one of Bombay's soundest defenders—and Salian the Kanarese crack pivot—alone retain the original South Kanara stamp.

S. KANARA BECOMING STALE?

The rest of the team—barring perhaps Suvarna—who is fast developing into another 'Mandon'—give the unmistakable impression of having become stale. This alone was responsible for the unexpected—but on the run of play not undeserved—solitary goal victory of the Young men—for conceding everything to the latter for their fine showings of late—even their most ardent supporters couldn't have calculated 'on' a Kanarese defeat.

HOW GAME WENT.

Now for an epitome of the evening's soccer: Threatening monsoonish conditions prevailed from the very outset—a downpour being expected any moment. An obviously 'heavy' sodden ground called for exploitation of more 'robust' tactics. Surprisingly enough none of the participants seemed to believe in the 'possibilities' of the long swinging passes' game. Instead both pinned their faith in 'short taps' and crisp passes—a type of play more vantageful on a hard dry ground. As a result—we were treated to sixty minutes of uneventful—though not always uninteresting—scrappy midfield exchanges—with aimless up and down ball swinging for variety!

A TAME AFFAIR.

The territorial advantage lay initially with the Young men but was soon 'deuced' out—as the game progressed—the match—inspite of its essentially 'tame' nature—becoming less monotonous in the latter stages. The Y.M.C.A. inner trio put in a couple of dangerous concerted runs in the earlier half—when only Mandon's uncanny custodianship—which new 'roic' seemed to be, fitting him like a 'glove'—prevented the Youngmen from registering an early lead.

MANDON'S UNCANNY CUSTODIANSHIP

That magnificent save from Batchi's stiff angular ground shot—in the 5th minute of play—was amongst the finest seen on the Cooperage this season—being strongly reminiscent of Cohen at his best!

On the other side Puthran and V. Shetty frittered away chance after chance by either dilly-dallying with the ball too much—when in an advantageous position or—putting wide a number of 'sitters' in the most reckless fashion. Between them these two 'line-mates'—who seemed to be having an off day—virtually sealed South Kanara's fate.

ALL-IMPORTANT GOAL

After a goalless first half—during which both sides had missed several chances of forging ahead—Charles, standing unmarked, caught a 'dangerous' rebound off Mandon's outsketched hands—the latter having attempted to save Balan's, well-timed 'straight drive'—into an empty charge—the Kanarese goalie having rushed out while 'clearing' Balan's shot—to score the all-important goal for the Youngmen—in the 19th minute of the latter half.

ALMEIDA IMPRESSES

Spurred by this unexpected reverse—the Kanarese went all out for the equaliser—but Almeida's sterling work at left anchor—and the tendency of the losers' frontliners to indulge in an inexcusable amount of gallery play—frustrated their efforts—and the final whistle found them coming off second best to 'not-much-fancied' but nevertheless 'hard-working' opponents. Heavy rain fell for short 'intervals' during the closing stages of both the halves—but the downpour interfered with no one on the field—barring—maybe—the referee! The excessive 'humidity' was obviously reacting perceptibly on the latter's whistle—at least as far as the 'application' of the 'off side' law was concerned! South Kanara suffered more on this account—a totally un-understandable 'off-side' decision robbing them of a certain goal.

Result:—

SOUTH KANARA	Nil.
Y. M. C. A.	1

The Teams Were:—

SOUTH KANARA: Mandon, Anchan and Suvarna, Narayan, Salian and M. Shetty, Bangera, Pushpraj, Prabhakar, Puthran and V. Shetty.

Y. M. C. A.: Ernst, Pope and Almeida, Humphreys, Salim and Mulleneux, Jesudian, Charles, Balan, Butchi and Glewis.

REFEREE: Mr. Ridley.

To-day's Match
(Cooperage.)

5-50 p.m.:—
SOUTH KANARA
versus
CALTEX

Badminton Popular

Federation Of 17 Countries Want International Competition

The growth of badminton throughout the world was recently referred to by Sir Thomas George at the luncheon given by the British Badminton Association. There were now 1,325 clubs in affiliation to the Association, an increase of 65, and several new nations had joined the International Badminton Federation.

TROPHY ALREADY OFFERED

With 17 countries represented in the Federation, there was a strong feeling, he added, that an international competition on the lines of the Davis Cup should be begun and an offer of a trophy has already been received. Next year he announced, a team from England consisting possibly of four men and two ladies is to tour Australia and New Zealand, with a visit to Malay on the way out and Canada on their return.

KARACHI PROTEST AGAINST CEYLON'S ACTION

KARACHI, July 1

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association in a communication to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, strongly protests against the anti-Indian measures contemplated by the Ceylon Government. Such action, the Association states, on the eve of negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement between Ceylon and India is opposed to the very object and spirit of the negotiations.—United Press

Bozman To Act For Bajpai

SIMLA, July 1.

It is understood that Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands, is going on leave for three months on account of illness. Mr. G. S. Bozman, at present Deputy Secretary, will act in his place.—United Press.

Science Research Scholar

SIMLA, July 1.

Dr. Prem Bihari Mathur of the Benares Hindu University has been awarded the Science Research Scholarship for 1939 by the Royal Commissioner for the Exhibition of 1951, London.—United Press.

Campaign Against Hyderabad Satyagraha

LAHORE, July 1.

Twenty volunteers of Itihad-i-Milat left this morning for North West Frontier Province "to conduct a campaign against Hyderabad Satyagraha Movement."—A. P.

WINTER WHEAT CROP

LAHORE, July 1.

A cablegram received by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, from the General Secretary of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, places the forecast of the yield of winter wheat during the current year at 14,246,000 metric tons (or 14,021,000 tons of 2,240 lbs. each).

The corresponding figures of winter wheat last year were 20,761,000 metric tons (or 20,374,000 tons of 2,240 lbs. each.)—A. P.

WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE

SIMLA, July 1.

In connection with the Press Note issued to-day announcing that the Indian Trade Commissioner in New York will represent the Government of India at the World Cotton Conference, the "United Press" learns that the following ten countries will be represented at the conference.

Egypt, France, Great Britain India, Mexico, Peru, Sudan, Russia, Argentine and Brazil.—United Press.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S HEALTH

JAIPUR, July 1

There is a slight improvement in the health of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj since electric treatment commenced. He is feeling better as regards the pain in the knee.—United Press

CONGRESSMAN BEATS COALITIONIST

DACCA, June 30.

Mr. Atul Sen, Congress nominee has been declared elected to the Bengal Assembly in the bye-election from Dacca East Rural General Constituency by defeating his rival Mr. Mahadeva Mandal, Coalitionist Party candidate, by 13,483 votes against 6,246.

It will be remembered that the by-election was caused by the death of Mr. Manoranjan Banerjee, who was a victim in the Majdia Railway disaster.—United Press.

WHITE RAJAH'S CHIEF OFFICIALS QUIT IN PROTEST

(From Our Own Correspondent)
SINGAPORE, June 23.

Five chiefs of the Civil Service who under the White Rajah, rule the 450,000 people of Sarawak, independent British State in Borneo, have resigned to call attention to alleged grievances in the service.

One of them, fifty-three-year-old Thomas Stirling Boyd, Chief Justice of Sarawak since 1930, sailed for England from Singapore to-day.

It is reported that an official of the British Malaya Administration has been ordered by the Colonial Office to go to Sarawak to investigate the alleged unrest.

Sir Charles Brooke, who holds almost despotic power in Sarawak is now visiting England.

In his stead sits his nephew, twenty - six - year - old Anthony Brooke, recently created Rajah Muda (Crown Prince).

Mr. Brooke, who has sought the advice of Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements, about the administration of Sarawak, is reported to have been introducing Civil Service reforms which would result in the promotion of younger men keen to follow a more progressive policy.

KRISHNALAL SOMANI'S APPEAL DISMISSED

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, June 30.

Judgment in Krishnalal Somani's appeal case was delivered to-day by Sjt. Janmashanker Pandya, Sir Nyayadhish, dismissing the appeal and confirming the sentence passed on him by the Lower Court. It will be recalled Krishnalal Somani was arrested, under the newly amended Press Act (Section 17b) and was awarded one month's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 50, in default 15 days' further imprisonment.

Amalgamation Of League And F. A.

Present Conditions May Lead To Open Conflict

By Charles Buchan In "The News Chronicle"

Every year the ramifications of the F. A. increase. So vast has become the organisation that the task of a councillor, a labour of love incidentally, is not one to be envied. There are so many different committees dealing with amateur and professional sides of the game that I often wonder they do not all get mixed up.

FREQUENT DISAGREEMENT

In addition there is the Football League Management Committee, a live body which gets through a lot of hard works, all concerning the professional side. Many of its members are co-opted on the F. A., but there are many occasions on which the two ruling departments do not agree. In such a vast business that is certain to happen. Disagreement will be more frequent the bigger the game grows, as it undoubtedly does every season.

Soon the time will come when the F. A. and League will be in open conflict over particular matters. Before that time comes I hope there will be an amalgamation.

KEEP SAME PERSONNEL.

There need be no changes in the personnel. The same men, some of whom have devoted years to the improvement of the game and to keeping it the best controlled sport, would be in charge. But what I should like to see is the F. A. and League made one ruling body—a Football Association Control Board—with complete authority. If that were done, then the Board could be divided into two sections, amateur and professional. Men who have spent most of their lives in keeping the amateur game up to standard would then supervise they understand thoroughly.

With full power over League and internationals, players and clubs, the Board could plan ahead. There would be no fear of stepping on any one's corns.

NO THING OF FANCY.

The fact that such a Board as I have described is no thing of fancy was brought home to me when I thought of the last—"Eve of the final" meeting of League club officials. The annual League meeting was not to be held until June 5, but the League clubs were holding their conference at which affairs of importance are discussed, on April 28.

Some of the matters, to come up for discussion were mid-week League games, nurseries, players' wages and bonus. No doubt the clubs wanted to come to an agreement before the League meeting, especially about what they considered a reasonable wage for retaining a player, a point on which the F. A. and League do not see eye-to-eye. If the Board suggested were in existence, there would be no need of separate meetings of clubs, League and F. A.

U. S. L. T. A. And Players' Expenses

President Says 'Rules' Will Be Strictly Enforced

Mr. Holcombe Ward, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, made it clear in his presidential address at the 'last' general meeting of the association that the amateur rules are to be strictly enforced during the 1939 season.

'EDUCATION' CAMPAIGN

In the course of his address which is quoted from "American Lawn Tennis," he stated that his association had recently been exercising a closer control over players' expenses. "We are encouraged to believe", he said, "that this year the regulations will be carefully observed by tournament committees and players. Instead of imposing the penalty after the offence has been committed, we are hoping to prevent the commission of the offence. And so, during recent months, we have started a campaign of education to explain to both tournament committees and to all ranking players just what expenses clubs may pay and players may receive without impairing their eligibility to hold tournaments or to enter in them, and also the reasons for these amateur regulations. We believe that there is now a better understanding as to the regulations and the penalties which are to be imposed."

Need For New Tennis Balls

Tendency Of 'Regulation' Ball To Skid

Competitors at the Queen's Club sometime back played with a slightly modified ball. It is generally admitted that the regulation ball has a tendency on a fast wood court to skid and bound low. To overcome this peculiarity the compression of the balls used last week was lowered—though still keeping within the margin of the authorised requirements—and the result was a less "hard" ball with a normal bound about waist high and less "nip off the pitch" than is usual on wood.

SUBJECT OF CONTENTION

The behaviour of the modern ball has for long been a subject of contention among first-class players. On the one hand one hears assertions from players of repute that the ball of the maximum compression allowed does not permit any refinement of play. Gone are the days, it is said, when delicate control was possible. To-day the ball feels heavy on the racket and must be hit hard if any degree of accuracy is desired. On the other hand there are players who say that modern ball is part and parcel of the game's evolution, and that the type of game of the masters of the past few years could never have been produced with the old type ball of lower compression. To-day controlled speed off the ground, with volleying complementary only to mid ground stroke play, is the game pursued by the world class.

'UNSOLVABLE' PROBLEM

Ball manufacture is now a highly technical and exact process. Indeed manufacturers can produce a ball which would confirm to any requirements stipulated. One problem which may never be solved however is how to keep balls in stock without deteriorating. It is essential in the interests of the public that balls be issued to the trade at their maximum compression, or the customer might find that he has purchased balls which have become slightly "deflated" and are below the authorised minimum compression to be taken out of the box for play.

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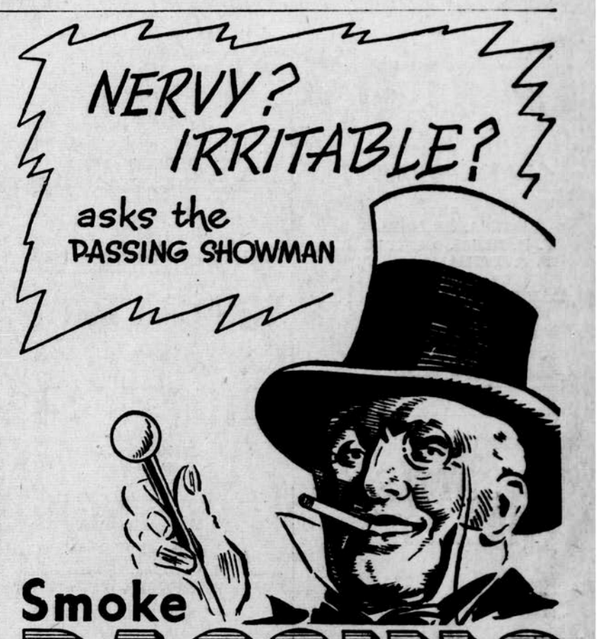

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A cigarette of such fine quality as Passing Show never gets on your nerves. From the first moment you light up they soothe and refresh; you feel calmed and your irritation vanishes. And remember — you will feel better when you smoke these pure Virginia cigarettes. Change today to the cigarette which is so much better for your health.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 2, 1995.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 25, 1358.
Parsi: Behman 1, 1308.
Hightide: 0.36; 13.23.
Lowtide: 6.26; 19.24.
Sunrise: 6h 5m
Sunset: 7h 20m

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

The Hon. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Prime Minister of the Punjab, will address the second luncheon session of the Indian Progressive Group at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday). The subject of his address will be "The Present Political Situation in India"

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH PARLE

Under the auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle, Mr. B. G. Horniman will deliver a lecture on "The Present Political Situation" today (Monday) in Tilak Mandir at 9-30 p.m.

SAWANTWADI STATE MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of 14 Public Institutions of the subjects and sympathisers of the Sawantwadi State residing in Bombay a public meeting will be held at Damodar Thakersy Hall Parel to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m., to celebrate the second anniversary of Late H. H. Bapusaheb Maharaj of Sawantwadi, when Diwan Bahadur M. B. Rane, Ex-Diwan of Sawantwadi, will preside.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Profs. d'Andrade and Marathe will meet their students in Psychology and Radio Communication (Junior) to-day (Monday) in Wilson College at 6-30 p.m.

Fr. Duhr, Profs. Desnavi, Vyas, and Phatak will meet their students in German, Hindustani Senior, Gujarati Literature, and Marathi Literature today (Monday) in St. Xavier's College, Anjuman-I-Islam High School, Modern School and Rani Mohan English School respectively at 6-30 p.m.

Prof. Parakh will meet his French Junior class to-day (Monday) in the University, South Wing at 6 p.m.

Prof. Patankar and Valavalkar will meet their students in Television and Citizenship in Khalsa College to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m

THE DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of this Association will be held on Friday the 14th July, 1939, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the office of the Vulcan Insurance Company, Limited, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

"WORK OF ARDIBEHSHT AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalla, Advocate, will give his fourth discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Ardibehsht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union Desh Gaurab Subhas Chandra Bose will address the students to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall, near Congress House. Only students holding admit passes will be admitted. Passes will be given free to students at the office of the Union (Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House), from 4 p.m., onwards.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, when Prof. S. G. Beri, M.A., Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "The Industrial Revolution" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S. T.).

Students are requested to attend in time.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"You Can't Get Away with Murder". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Hound of the Baskervilles". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Zenobia" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Son of Frankenstein". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick". Time as usual.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"One Fatal Night". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m.
PALACE—"Great Waltz". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EDWARD—"Boys Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Three Smart Girls Grow Up." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Everybody Sing." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGISTRATION OF FOEIGNERS

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government regarding registration of foreigners entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India, the Government of Bombay has appointed (i) the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Special Branch, Bombay, as the Registration Officer for the Town and Island of Bombay including the railway lands situated therein, and (ii) the District Superintendent of Police in each of the districts of the Province of Bombay as the Registration Officer for the area of the district under his jurisdiction and also for the railway lands situated in such district, for the purposes of the said rules.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m., (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will expound in Gujerati strophes 5-7 of the Ahunavaiti Gatha, Chapter II (Yasna Ha XXIX). The lecture is open to the public.

PRESENT CRISIS IN CONGRESS

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward League of Radical Congressmen there will be a public meeting to-day (Monday) at Gandhi Maidan opposite Crown Mill, Elphinstone Road, Dadar at 9 p.m., when Messrs. Bhupendra Sanyal, Jivanlal Chatterjee and Brahmachari will speak on the "Present Crisis in the Congress and Its Solution".

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR AIR RAID INSTRUCTORS

Under the auspices of the Parsi Ambulance Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, a special class for Instructors Course will commence at Lady Willingdon Building opposite Metro Cinema from Monday, the 3rd July, 1939 at 6-30 p.m

The course consists of about 11 lectures once a week every Monday at 6-30 p.m. illustrated by Charts, Models, Diagrams and Slides etc. and practical demonstrations will be given on Incendiary and High Explosive Bombs with different Types of Respirators and Gas Chamber Training.

MADAH SAHABA AND TABARA AGITATION

On the 30th ultimo the Namazi Fauj, Bombay held a gathering at Neighbourhood House, in connection with Madah Sahaba day under the chairmanship of Maulana Hakim Mirza Saifulla Sahib Randheri, President of the Namazi Fauj, Bombay.

Maulvi Maqbool Ilahi protested against Tabara Agitation which the Shias have started in Lucknow.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION

The Monsoon Adult Education Classes in several subjects will begin on July 3rd. Students should enrol at the office of the Association, Cama Institute, Apollo Street, East Museum, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Owing to the 14th Heavy Battery (R. A.) having been withdrawn from the 1st Division Harwood League, it has been found necessary to revise the remaining fixtures of the League, as under:—

Monday, July 3rd Caltex vs. South Kanara.
Tuesday, July 4th Y. M. C. A. vs. B. E. S. T.
Wednesday July 5th Caltex vs. South Lancs "D".
Thursday July 6th Rugby.
Friday July 7th South Lancs "A" vs South Kanara.
Saturday July 8th Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. E S. T.
Sunday July 9th Exhibition Game.
Monday July 10th South Lancs "D" vs Y. M. C. A.
Tuesday July 11th South Lancs "A" vs. Caltex.
Wednesday July 12th Y. M. C. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
Thursday July 13th Rugby.
Friday July 14th Y. M. C. A. vs. South Lancs "A".
Saturday July 15th South Lancs "D" vs. B. E. S. T.
(Presentation of Trophies.)

SCHOOL OF MODERN FRENCH

New Venture Of Alliance Francaise

The Alliance Francaise is well-known in the cultural life of Bombay as of many other cities in India.

In keeping with its progressive policy, it has decided to open a School of Modern French, which will begin work on July 3 at the Robert Money High School, Girgaum. The formal inaugural ceremony was done on Saturday at the hands of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

The General Secretary of the Alliance will be in charge of the school and he will be helped by an efficient staff. The curriculum has been decided into four sections so as to cater to different classes of students.

Full particulars can be had from the Alliance Francaise of Bombay, Cama Oriental Institute Building, 134 Apollo Street, Fort.

KANDIVLI PHYSICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

Admissions For The Year 1939-40

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay, writes:

The second year's work of the Training Institute for Physical Education will start on 1st September, 1939 Copies of the prospectus of the Training Institute will be available from the Institute's office at Kandivli (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) on application. The prospectus contains forms in which the applications are to be made for admission. These applications should reach the Principal, Training Institute for Physical Education, before the 15th July, 1939, through the Educational Inspector of the Division in which the applicant is working as a teacher, if he is deputed by Government or by an aided or a recognised school or a gymnasium or a Scout Association. Applications of candidates seeking admission on their own account should be sent direct to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 15th July, 1939.

BHATIA STUDENTS' UNION.

The Secretary of the Bhatia Students' Union writes that the Bhatia students has formed a union to establish contact and to discuss relevant problems affecting the students in general. Here by we take the opportunity of inviting all Bhatia Students (both Boys and Girls) to join the union and strengthen it. All communications should be addressed to the General Secretary 222C, Cavel Street, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA P. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, July 2.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has been convened to meet here at 2 p. m. on Sunday (9th inst.) in order to consider the changes in the constitution of the M.P.C.C. necessitated by the changes effected in the Congress constitution by the recent meeting of the All India Congress Committee.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETINGS

The Secretary, B. R. U. Joint Committee writes:

A meeting of Bombay Railway Unions' Joint Committee was held on 28th June, 1939, under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, M.L.A. After Mr. G. H. Kale had explained the progress made by the Joint Committee since after last meeting. The meeting considered the immediate question of Joint Railway Workers' Rally on the 19th July just on the eve of Railway Boards meeting with the representatives of Railwaymen's Federation

The following general meetings of railway workers were decided to be organised:—

4th July at 5-45 p.m. Matunga Workshop Tiffin Shed.
5th July at 6 p.m. Kalyan.
6th July at 6 p.m., near Store Office, Wadi Bunder.
7th July at 5-45 p.m. near Lower Parel Workshop, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The meeting was attended by representatives from B. P. T. Railway, G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I., prominent amongst them being D. S. Vaidya, G. H. Kale, Z. R. Choudhary, Bhandarkar, Collins and others.

CALL TO RESIDENTS OF "B" WARD

Sjt. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar, President, Mandvi District Congress Committee writes:—

The Municipal Commissioner will visit "B" Ward on Saturday (8th instant) at 8-0 a.m., (S. T.), weather permitting. I request all residents of this Ward to submit their complaints if any, or suggestions regarding the work of Municipality or its workers, to the Office of Mandvi District Congress Committee on or before 7th instant till 8-0 p.m. and also present themselves at the Committee's Office at 8-0 a.m. (S. T.), the next day when the Commissioner arrives.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia and New Zealand per s.s "Orama" via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m., respectively on Wednesday the 5-7-39.

Parcels for Germany for despatch direct by German steamer per s.s. "Ockenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m., on 3-7-1939.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Husimi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 3-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 3rd instant.

FUNDS FOR INDIAN HISTORY

Response To Congress President's Appeal

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The appeal for funds for the writing of a National History of India, issued by Dr. Rajendra Prasad has met with an immediate response. A sum of about Rs. 15,000 was subscribed before Rajen Babu's departure from Bombay, Seth Rameshwardas Birla heading the list with Rs. 5,000.

A committee has been set up in Bombay with Seth Birla as President, and Seth Dharamsi Khatau, Seth Umadutta Nemani and others as members for raising more funds in Bombay. A complete synopsis of the proposed history in 20 volumes has been worked out by Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Rao Bahadur Sardesai, Maharajkumar Dr. Raghubir Singh and Prof. Nilkantha Sastri and Mr. Jayachandra Vidyalankar. The work is expected to take about twelve years for its completion and to cost about Rs. 2o,o per year. The work was first conceived by the late Dr. K. P. Jayaswal.

ILLEGAL CESSES IN AHMEDABAD TALUKDARIS

The Public Relations Officer, Bombay writes:—

There being uncertainty in the minds of the villagers about the legality or otherwise of the various cesses levied from the tenants by many Talukdars in the Ahmedabad District, Government has carefully examined the position and come to the conclusion that the following cesses are illegal:—

(1) Punchi Vero (Tail Tax) when levied for grazing on land not belonging to the talukdar.
(2) Ubhad (Ubha) Vero when levied as rent for a house or site not belonging to the talukdar.
(3) Bhatm Vero (Tax on hides).
(4) Window Tax when it is not levied for an easement over land belonging to the talukdar.
(5) Chahtar Vero.
(6) Gadh Vero (Fort Tax).

The 'Talukdari' settlement officer, Ahmedabad, has been requested to inform the villagers accordingly. Other cesses levied from the tenants will be covered by the proposed tenancy legislation.

Hindu Deen Daya Sangh

The 14th Annual General meeting of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh was held on Sunday, at the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League with Mr. Jinabhai Joshi M. L. A. in the Chair. In the course of his address Mr. Joshi emphasised the progress made taking a review of the work done in the year of report and pointed out some changes which he believed should be made in the Constitution in view of the rapid strides the institution was making.

Report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, '38, were then adopted and confirmed. After a unanimous re-election of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai as the President of the Sangh for the coming year, a Committee was elected with the following as members. The Services rendered by the Hon. Auditors Messrs. U. H. Kulkarni and R. B. Divekar were also thankfully acknowledged and Messrs. D. D. Jokhakar and R. B. Diveker were elected as Hon. Auditors for the current year. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair and the outgoing Committee.

Members of the new Committee:—Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, Mr. Bhawanji Arjan Khimji, Mr. Mathurdas Trikamji, Mr. Jamnadas Meghji Vallabhdas, Mr. L. G. Vinze, Mrs. Jayashribehn N. M. Ralji, Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, Mr. Nanubhai V. Desai, Dr. R. V. Sathe, Mr. S. P. Varde, Dr. A. P. Naik, Mr. Kantilal Ishwarlal, Mr. R. J. Desai, Mr. Hiralal A. Dave, and Mr. L. R. Kulkerni.

RAJKUMAR RAGHUNATH SINHA

(From A Correspondent)
SITAMAU, July 2.

Rajkumar Raghunath Sinha, the youngest son of His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sitamau has been elected a research scholar at Magdalene College, Cambridge, for another year. The Rajkumar is at present carrying on his researches in experimental psychology at the Lucknow University and hopes to sail sometime early in January next year, when he will submit his thesis for the Ph. D., degree of the Cambridge University

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO KHILAFAT HOUSE

Says Without Hindu-Muslim Unity Nation Cannot Go Forward

Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to the Khilafat House to convey personally his condolences to Mr. Zahid Ali, on the death of his father Maulana Shaukat Ali, on Sunday afternoon.

Gandhiji regretted that it was not possible for him to express his feelings personally earlier. He however took the opportunity of his stay in the city and the presence of Mr. Zahid Ali in Bombay to visit the Khilafat House which he considered was as his own home.

In the conversations that followed Gandhiji referred to his long associations with the Ali brothers and narrated several instances and anecdotes which had endeared him to them.

As Gandhiji sat in the Khilafat House, though many of the old veterans were no more there one's mind travelled back to 20 years and recalled those historic events which shook up the Indian people from lethargy and welded them into a formidable nation fighting for liberation from alien domination. One remembered how the Khilafat wrongs had brought home to the Muslim Community in India the essential need of national unity without which it realised how futile it was to protest against the betrayals of the British Government.

Mahatma Gandhi's Association with the Khilafat movement kindled new hopes of India's national regeneration and brought a keen sense of unity between the two major communities in the country. One also remembered, how rapidly the sense of unity developed into bonds of unbreakable solidarity that gave a new consciousness and strength to the Indian people as a whole to struggle for national freedom. While those thoughts crossed like a flash one also was moved at the tragic state of things to-day.

These glorious and gloomy thoughts were disturbed when one of those who was present at the Khilafat House interposed and asked Gandhiji what he thought of the Hindu-Muslim question today. Gandhiji seemed visibly moved when he said "I have not forgotten the Mussalmans; they seem to have forgotten me." He said that though things appeared gloomy he was still hopeful of unity. Without Hindu-Muslim unity it was impossible for the nation to move forward and win freedom. He was still searching for a solution and hoped that it would be forthcoming. "Let me tell you that India has no hope without Hindu-Muslim unity."

Gandhiji spent about three-fourths of an hour conversing with those present and answering many questions that were put to him.

Gandhiji was accompanied by Mr. Mahadeo Desai and Dr. Hamid, M.L.C.

WOMAN DIES IN BATHROOM

A verdict of carbon monoxide poisoning was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest on Miss Matilda Saul.

Moses Saul, her brother, deposed that she was with them to look after household work. On Friday she went into the bath room as usual. They used a copper boiler for heating purposes in the bath room. The boiler was burning in the room when she entered. They failed to see her for about three quarters of an hour. They could not trace her in the bath room as all the doors were closed.

Witness peeped through the glass window having broken a pane of glass. He found her lying on the floor. With great difficulty he forced the door open and brought her out. She had expired.

Milk Fakers Convicted

The list of cases for adulteration of milk in which convictions were obtained during the week ending 24th June 1939.

AT ESPLANADE POLICE COURT.

Mr. Budhiram Kalika, licensee of the milk shop at No. 9, Dean Lane, was convicted and fined Rs 40 on 19-6-39, in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 14.1 per cent extraneous water.

Mr. Doongarsi Narsi, licensee of the Eating House (Tea Shop) at No. 377, Narsi Natha Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 75 on 22-6-39, in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 21.6 per cent.

AT MAZAGAON POLICE COURT

Mr. Babahoosing Bhajansing, licensee of the milk shop at No. 32, Dhakji Prabhu Wadi, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 21-6-39, in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent, extraneous water.

Mr. Babahoosing Dwarkasing, licensee of the milk shop at No. 42, Ghorupdeo Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 10 on 21-6-39, in default to undergo two weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 20.0 per cent extraneous water.

Mr. Nagindas Chhaganlal, owner of the milk shop at No. 335, Suparibag Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 20-6-39, in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 10.0 per cent extraneous water.

Mr. Kalapnath Sukhanandan, hawking milk at Sir Bhalchandra Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 75 on 20-6-39, in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 37.11 per cent.

Mr. Surajbali Birai Misir, importer of milk at Lady Jamshedji Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 65 on 24-6-39, in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 20.0 per cent.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), June 30.—The District School Board and the District Local Board, Hyderabad, have sanctioned Rs. 10,000 each for the anti-illiteracy drive in the district.—United Press.

SENSATION AT THANA STATION

Well-Known Congressman Taken Unawares And Assaulted

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 2.

The Thana Station was the scene of a great sensation yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Chhotubhai Desai, Secretary, Mumbra Congress Committee and a well-known political worker from the district was taken unawares and assaulted by two deportees at the Kalyan down platform. Mr. Desai has sustained injuries on his right cheek and nose. One of the alleged assailants has been arrested by the Railway Police while the other has escaped in the "melee." A large number of persons gathered in a short time and are said to have come to the rescue of Mr. Desai.

From inquiries, it is understood that Mr. Chhotubhai Desai, who often visits Mumbra for his political work has incurred the wrath of a number of deportees who have made Mumbra their residence as they suspect Mr. Desai of watching their activities and helping the people to guard themselves against the alleged nefarious activities of these. This is believed to have been the underlying cause of the unprovoked attack on Mr. Desai in a public place.

JAMNADAS MEHTA ON TILAK

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 2.

"A passion for creating a revolutionary mentality amongst the masses, a strong courage of convictions, stern nationalism and a complete disregard for methods and dogmas" these were the cardinal principles of the late Lokamany Tilak's political philosophy, declared Shriyut Jamnadas Mehta M.L.A. Leader of the Democratic Swaraj Party while speaking last night in the local Brahmin Sabha Hall on the occasion of the celebration of the 19th death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak, organised by the "Aikya Sangha" Mr. M. V. Hedge President Thana Municipality was in the chair. Mr. G. K. Phadke M.L.A. in a short speech paid a warm tribute to the late Lokamanya and appealed to the audience to help the Hyderabad Satyagraha movement liberally with men and money. A vote of thanks by Mr. R. S. Bhagwat terminated the function.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 3, 1939

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

This year's Convocation of the S. N. D. Thackersey Indian Women's University had some distinctive features. It was attended by Mahatma Gandhi probably for the first time; it was addressed by Mr. Kher in Gujerati, while the Chancellor of the University, Sir S. S. Patkar, spoke in Marathi. It is probably the first time that the Convocation address of the University is delivered in an Indian language. But the innovation deserves to be the rule in an institution one of whose distinctive features is instruction through the medium of the mother tongue. We recognise the anomalous fact that while all the graduates of the University, who are primarily to be addressed at a Convocation, know English, none of the recognised languages of the province is known to all of them. Never-theless it is a wholesome rule that the Convocation address should be delivered in a recognised language of the province, its substance being later explained in another recognised language or in Hindustani. It is assumed that hereafter at least every matriculate of the University will be enabled to get a working knowledge of Hindustani.

Notable Progress

The importance of women's education is now recognised by all sensible people. Unless women are educated, there cannot be a real cultural atmosphere in the homes and its absence is a handicaps to the boys as well as the girls in the family. But the question is still asked by many whether a separate University for women is necessary for the expansion of women's education. The generally accepted answer to this question is that, as the best education for women in general is materially different from that designed for men, so long as the present universities do not provide for women the special courses and facilities needed by them, separate universities for women are necessary. And the soundness of this view has been illustrated by the success of the Indian Women's University which has been possible against tremendous odds only because it supplies a keenly felt want. The number of students who have graduated from this University is about 400 and the students who have qualified and are qualifying themselves for its Matriculation certificate are to be reckoned in thousands. We trust the University authorities will make special efforts to attract Muslim girls. In his eloquent address Mr. Kher paid a handsome tribute to the ideals and achievements of the university. Yet this progress has been achieved in spite of heavy financial difficulties and the lack of adequate recognition by Government and semi-official bodies. This is proof positive that the public in general need such a University. If only Government give it the full recognition it deserves, its popularity is sure to be enhanced considerably.

Statutory Recognition

The foremost question, therefore, before the University and the Government is one of statutory recognition. So far the Bombay Government have given it a non-recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 and the new Government have sanctioned a recurring annual grant of Rs. 5,000. These grants are doubtless welcome as tokens of goodwill, but the former was only amends for utter neglect for over twenty years, while the latter is hardly generous, considering the large and growing needs of the University. Even more important is the question of statutory recognition; for when that is granted its examinations will be given better recognition by employing bodies and other Universities and consequently many more students will join its schools and colleges. Moreover, such recognition will enable the University to acquire the full ownership of the corpus of the Thackersey donation of Rs. 10 lakhs from which it now gets only the interest. Mr. Kher recognised in his speech the importance of statutory recognition and said: "I can only express the hope that all the difficulties in your way may soon be removed and that you may be able to obtain recognition in the near future. All that Government can do to help to bring about this end, we shall endeavour to do." We trust the hope will not be long in being fulfilled. As regards the difficulties in the way, the main one is possibly in regard to the standards of the various examinations and the need for coordinating them with those of statutory universities. At the suggestion of the Government a joint committee of representatives of the University and of Government has been appointed to suggest such modifications as it may deem necessary in the courses of study "to suit modern needs and at the same time make the University retain its distinctive features as a Women's University." We trust the recommendations of the committee will be such as may be acceptable alike to the University and to Government. A University which has rendered meritorious service to the cause of women's education for a quarter of century should not be long denied statutory recognition.

A Sound Suggestion

In the latest issue of "Harijan" Gandhiji makes the none too early suggestion that in view of the opposition of many people to the National Flag and the "Bande Mataram" song, the Flag should not be hoisted nor the song sung at any public gathering where there is opposition from a single person. This is a wise suggestion and has already been anticipated and given effect to by the Bombay Government with regard to bodies controlled by it. It deserves to be adopted by all public bodies. If that is a surrender at all, it is a wise one. For, as Gandhiji observes, "when one person among many offers opposition and if he is allowed to have his way it is proof of magnanimity or farsightedness on the part of the overwhelming majority." It is an undeniable fact, however regrettable that the insistence on the display of the Flag and the singing of the song in spite of opposition leads to communal ill-feeling. In such circumstances some self-restraint on the part of the majority will disarm much of the opposition, will touch the hearts of some of the opponents and enlist more support for the Flag and the song On the other hand compelling a minority to submit to them unwillingly will only intensify their feeling of hostility to them.

Vigilance Necessary

The stream of eulogies and congratulations to the British Government for their bold stand against Germany continues. The latest to speak is Mr. Anthony Eden who while unreservedly applauding the Government has also hinted at the desirability of the Government making their firmness and determination understood abroad. But where Mr. Eden has gently suggested, the Liberal leader has bluntly spoken out. He did a timely thing in recalling that "Munich made peace more difficult to save." Mr. Chamberlain, of course, will not be removed. But by demanding his removal Sir Archibald Sinclair has drawn attention to the serious necessity of watching him. It is hoped in Warsaw that there will now be no sudden *coup* by the Nazis, but it is believed that "present Nazi tactics are a series of pinpricks aiming at squeezing Poland out of Danzig and presenting Europe with an accomplished fact without resort to war". It is here that Mr. Chamberlain needs to be watched most vigilantly.

Thunder Weather

War Plans Of Axis Powers

(By Our Central European Correspondent)

(The writer is an experienced observer with contacts in the Nazi hierarchy and in the Illegal Opposition)

Herr von Ribbentrop's thesis of 'time-table attack on concentric lines is developing according to plan. He takes its terminology from Army Staff jargon, which fits perfectly with Hitler's own mood of the moment. The entire upper chieftainship of the Party is absorbed at present with amateur military strategy, the design of uniforms, and the barrack-room atmosphere generally. The Staff is not amused.

But behind this foolery, as behind Hitler's passion for musical comedy when he was preparing the Prague coup, lies the reality of Triangle plans. Ribbentrop designs the Far Eastern pressure at the moment when preparations are being finalised in Europe. His experts offer alternative lines of development for the situation. Tokyo may secure British financial co-operation, including an unofficial financial-diplomatic "blockade' of the Chinese Central Government, in return for a show of opening the Yangtse trade to Britain again. This course secures a semi-stranglehold on China and eases the strain of Japan whose signs of cracking badly before the end of the year have deeply alarmed the authorities here.

* * * *

The alternative, which is believed to be favoured by the Foreign Office and the Fuehrer is to stage an intensive pressure-campaign in Europe coinciding with the height of the Far Eastern crisis, from which all-round concessions can be seized by all three of the Triangle Powers.

Within the last four days 60.000 men have moved into the Siegfried Line. They are the Second Army group commanded by Gen. von Witzleben, and consist of the Fifth and Twelfth Corps.

On the other hand an entire mobile shock-army has been placed along the North-western and Southern Polish border. At the former point the objective is Danzig, across the Corridor. At the latter point, where the Jablonica

(Continued on page 10, col 7)

G.O.M. Lives Again

114 years after his birth and 22 years after his death Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, lives again in the 567 pages of this book (Dadabhai Naoroji, By R. P.Masani, George Allen and Unwin Ltd. Price 16 s.)

By N. G. JOG

R. P. Masani's biography of Dadabhai Naoroji is as simple, straightforward and thorough as the life of its subject.

It is a full-length portrait of the Father of Indian Nationalism which the present Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University has presented to his readers. Faithful in concept, painstaking in detail, straightforward in its delineation though rather sombre in its pigments, this book will take a very high place in the biographical literature of India.

None of the modern tricks of story-telling for Mr. Masani. Not for him the intricate stage-setting, the garish colours, the concealed spot-lights made fashionable by present-day biographers. John Morley rather than Emil Ludwig seem to have served as the model for Mr. Masani and his biography of the G. O. M. of India frequently reminds one of Morley's classic life of the G. O M. of Britain.

★

The present work is no doubt less ambitious in his aim, more restricted in its scope than Morley's "magnum opus". But the approach is identical and the method similar. Dadabhai Naoroji is to Mr. Masani what William Ewart Gladstone was to Morley. Both undertook their tasks out of love and reverence for their heroes and both have discharged it with conscientious thoroughness. In his Preface Mr. Masani tells us that the idea of compiling the present volume occurred to him as long ago as in 1911, though it was dropped that time on learning that the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale himself proposed to write Dadabhai's biography.

Mr. Gokhale, however, predeceased Dadabhai and his countrymen have had to wait twenty-two years after the latter's death to have a biography worth its name. Some sketches and short lives have no doubt been published and Natesans, of course, long ago brought out a collection of the G. O. M.'s speeches and writings. The delay, however, is not altogether an unmixed evil, as Mr. Masani himself observes, though not for the reasons he suggests.

★

The times are at present no less out of joint than they ever were since the death of Dadabhai (and soon after of Lokamanya Tilak) closed one epoch of modern Indian history and ushered another. It is, indeed, far-fetched to suggest (as Mr. Masani does in his Preface) that it is possible to have a better appraisal of Dadabhai's life-work to-day than at any other time during the last two decades because of "the current policy of co-operation and constitutional progress". It is, indeed, sad misreading of the situation on the part of a veteran publicist like Mr. Masani to link 1937 with 1917.

The delay is not an unmixed evil only because the lapse of a score years and two has finally put Dadabhai beyond the pale of contemporary politics and controversies. He has passed into history and the passage of time enables us to see him in the proper perspective. And a figure like Dadabhai's, like the rock-cut statues of yore, has nothing to fear from the ravages of years.

★

Spanning almost a century of modern Indian history, Dadabhai stands out like a colossus among his contemporaries. One of the founders and thrice the President of the Indian National Congress (an honour shared by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru alone), the first Indian to be elected to the House of Commons, an indefatigable publicist and an inveterate fighter against "un-British" rule in India, Dadabhai occupies a unique position among the makers of modern India.

Just how unique it is can be realised by the fact that Dadabhai was 61 when he first presided over the (second) session of the Indian National Congress and 81 when once again he was called to unfurl the banner of Swarajya at Calcutta. The glory of Dadabhai lies in this that he was the first Indian Nationalist—Indian even though in private life a staunch Zoroastrian, and Nationalist when that very word was unknown in this country. If the credit of the Indian Renaissance goes to Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the credit of having ushered Indian nationalism emphatically belongs to Dadabhai Naoroji.

★

Fortunate, indeed, is therefore, the biographer of such a personality. He has an inspiring subject to delineate and a surfeit of material to draw upon. Mr. Masani is frankly a worshipper of his hero: but what would have been a fatal flaw in the biographer is saved by the flawless character of his hero. It is not claimed that Dadabhai was a perfect man: as Lord Rosebury once observed, such monsters do not exist. But Dadabhai was as near to Wordsworth's "character of A Happy Warrior" as in humanely possible.

He epitomised in his life the central teaching of his faith—*Humata, Hukhta and Huwarshta* (Good Thoughts; Good Words; Good Deeds). Very early in his life, he consciously dedicated himself to the service of his countrymen and considered no sacrifice too great in that cause. His code of personal honesty and public integrity can be compared to that of Mahatma Gandhi alone and there will be found many parallel incidents in their private lives even before they had become public figures. Dadabhai was verily a knight 'sans peur et sans reproche' and the Grand Old Man was also a Good Old Man. The recorder of such a life has nothing to gloss over or conceal.

★

This memoir thus does not read like a panegyric even though one may not come across a single word of adverse criticism in it. Mr. Masani is content to unfold the doings of his hero as they followed in quick and rich succession from the cradle to the grave and to leave the events to speak for themselves. The record is conscientious and complete; Mr. Masani has tapped all possible sources of information almost with the passion for precision of his own hero. Not the least interesting part of this volume are the extracts from contemporary letters, which throw a flood of light on the happenings of the times.

One is constrained to say, however, that Mr. Masani is too much preoccupied with his model to do justice to his setting. Whether the man maketh the time or whether it is the time that produceth the man is an old problem. Whatever theory one may subscribe to, one cannot deny the inter-relation of the two. Especially when one is portraying a political figure of the eminence of Dadabhai, the background of his work can never be ignored. The biographer has thus necessarily to be a historian, even though his history remains no more than a frame for his picture.

The present volume somewhat lacks that perspective, even if one may come across descriptions of contemporary scenes here and there. This is extremely unfortunate as the greatness of Dadabhai is actually enhanced when viewed against the background of those times. The leit-motif of Dadabhai's life, his faith in British justice and fairplay, which survived all the bitter disappointments of ninetytwo years, also must be put in proper perspective to be correctly adjudged. How is it, for example, that Dadabhai's faith survived even the volcanic eruption of 1857 with its monstrous "un-British" aftermath? Mr. Masani makes no more than a passing reference to the happenings of 1857, even though his

(Continued on page 12, col. 6)

Frankly Speaking . . .

Deliberate Evasion

In his now famous speech Lord Halifax referred very briefly, almost casually, to the situation in the Far East also, and mentioned that Britain resented "provocative insults offered to our fellow-countrymen further afield." as much as Nazi calumnies. Lord Halifax also proclaimed that these insults did not pass unnoticed. And that was all! So far as Britain is directly concerned the Japanese have done worse in a few weeks than the Nazis in as many years. It was, therefore, expected that the British Foreign Secretary would address a few words of solemn warning specifically to Japan. He omitted to do so. Worse still, the British Government appear to be behaving as if they are desirous deliberately of minimising the magnitude of Japanese aggressiveness at the expense of their own country itself. British flags have been hauled down at Swatow and the Japanese at Tientsin have declared their intention of intensifying the blockade. Mr. Butler's answer to questions relating to these incidents is that "reports received by Lord Halifax do not confirm them"! This answer denies the spirit of the Foreign Secretary's recent speech. Indeed, it is an exact echo of the British Government's deliberate evasions which characterised British "realism" in respect of, for instance, Italian breach of the agreement with Britain.

Wise Move

British Labour has made a wise move in deciding to explain to German workers the real nature of the issues involved in the dispute between Nazi Germany and anti-aggression Powers. The appeal and the assurance will go to the hearts of the workers—provided they are successfully communicated. Underground work in Germany is organised admirably well considering the activities of the Gestapo and bodies like the S.S. and Black Guards. In a time of serious crisis the Gestapo will, of course, see that this work is made more difficult. But with some luck the message of Britain Labour *can* reach the Germans. And once it does so, it is bound to produce some effect. There are millions in Germany who detest Nazism and aggression. They have not risen in revolt so far simply because they are helpless. But if a war comes they can make their contribution to the fall of Nazism in a number of ways.

Bihar Follows Bombay's Lead

Following the lead given by the Bombay Government last year, the Bihar Government have given due recognition to the examinations so far conducted by certain specified national Universities which came into existence as a result of the Non-co-operation movement of 1921. Students who passed these examinations upto January, 1939, have deen declared eligible for appointment to Government services. We trust they will be held eligible also for service in local bodies. We trust, too, that other Congress Governments will soon follow the example of Bombay and Bihar in this matter.

Vocational Schools

In carrying out their plan of converting five of their high schools into vocational ones the Bombay Government have done well to see that the students of backward communities who have in consequence to change their schools will "continue to receive the concessions in respect of free studentships, etc. which were allowed to them in those institutions." Care also will be taken that they all get admission to other recognised schools. As regards the teaching of Urdu, Persian and Arabic Government have directed that where arrangement for the teaching of these languages to Muslims as has existed at present, arrangements will be made with one of the aided schools in the locality for the teaching of these subjects. None, therefore, will have reason to feel aggrieved at the conversion of the high schools into vocational ones. The parents would like to know the details of the curricula in the vocational schools so that they may choose between the vocational and the high schools. They may also like to know if students attending high schools can get any vocational instruction in the new vocational schools outside school hours.

A Thought For The Day

Basic English demands that every writer should consider exactly what he wishes to say before choosing words in which to say it, and as a corollary that those words shall mean exactly the same to the reader as they mean to him.

The language is therefore quite useless in diplomacy.

What would have happened if the Munich Agreement had been written in basic German, or the guarantee of Albanian independence in basic Italian?—The "Times," London.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A waitress may not know a club from a spade, but she can easily raise the deuce by dropping a tray.

If a man is bent on committing suicide he can afford to be familiar with a mule.

If angels fear to tread where fools rush in, they might use their wings

If your new suit doesn't wear well do not get angry at the tailor. "Judge not a man by his clothing."

Man proposes and the heirs dispose.

* * * *

The man with a swelled head doesn't usually suffer as much as those who are compelled to associate with him.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"What is there in the Forward Bloc? Mr. Bose has never been an extremist. He was always in favour of office acceptance. His activities in running the Calcutta Corporation gave us an indication on what lines he would run the Provincial Government."

—Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

* * * *

The Executive Committee of the Council of the All-India Muslim League met yesterday with the Qaid-e-Azam on the throne.

Official version of the proceedings is not available. But the Junior Colleague reliably learns that the first day's Levee passed off without a hitch.

* * * *

It appears that the Punjab Government are determined to keep Acharya Narendra Deo out of the Punjab.

Does Sir Sikandar Hayat, that great Empire Statesman and Recruiting Agent-in-chief take the International situation so seriously?

* * * *

"I am", so Sir Feroze Khan Noon told the Geneva Labour Conference, "a great admirer of economic planning and control and of equalising production with consumption."

Sir Firoze Khan is beginning to learn after all.

* * * *

But sorry, As a matter of fact we misled you and did an injustice to Sir Firoze.

He had added to the above announcement the sentence "as appears to be the case in Germany".

* * * *

Addressing the Travancore University Senate Sir C. P. R. announced that "they had raw materials for the production of sulphuric acid in the State and the organisation of the industry on that basis must be investigated."

We concur with the distinguished expert.

* * * *

Lord Halifax's famous speech was "warmly applauded" by the audience, says a report.

And it proceeds to rub the pointed applause of the audience in by re-emphasising that the passages so greeted dealt with the determination to fight and not to argue with "slanderers" of British policy.

It is expected that Lord Halifax and his chief are doing well under the smarting treatment.

* * * *

The joke of the evening, however, was the speech of Lord Astor who hoped that the response by the audience "would indicate to him (Lord Halifax) the tremendous unity in the country for the policy we had enunciated."

But it is not known whether the famous Cliveden Host himself appreciated it.

* * * *

Reports received by Lord Halifax do not, says Mr. Butler, confirm the hauling down of the British flag somewhere at Swatow.

There are many ways of collaborating in the establishment of the New Order, aren't there?

* * * *

A school belonging to an American Mission at Foochow has been destroyed by Japanese 'planes and several Chinese students killed. Whereat "The United States authorities have protested to the Japanese".

The Japanese, of course, will acknowledge the protest and pass it on to local authorities to oblige the Americans by continuing to give them opportunities for protests.

* * * *

'But,' protested the holiday-maker, 'your advertisement states that the hotel is only five minutes from the station. It took me nearly an hour to reach here.'

'Ah,' said the manager, 'you've been walking. We don't cater for pedestrians.'

Muslim Leaguers Attack Congress

Jinnah Wants Muslims To Come Under One Flag And Realise Congress Raj Is Hindu Raj

Congress Raj was Hindu Raj and the only hope of the Muslims was to organise their ninety millions under the communal Muslim League Flag, said Mr. Mahomed-ali A. Jinnah at Kaiser Baug on Saturday night. He also expressed the view that 9 crores of organised and disciplined Muslims would be, for the Congress, a hard nut to crack and a mouthful to digest.

Division Deplored

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan deplored that the Muslims of the Punjab, the Bengal and Sind, though they constituted majority provinces for the Muslims, did not very much care to come entirely and unreservedly under the influence of the Muslim League.

Mr. Abdul Aziz of Patna, and Sir Nazimuddin of Bengal deplored the same thing.

The meeting was organised under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League. Inspite of the rain, a large number of people turned up and there was continuous cheering at the entry of every leader.

SIR SIKANDAR'S EXHORTATION

That if the majority party fought for the freedom of India on the basis of freedom for all, the Muslims would willingly co-operate with them, but if on the other hand their rights and privileges were not respected, they were in a position to protect themselves and their interests, was the view expressed by Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, in the course of his speech.

Continuing he said that from what he had seen of the Muslims of Bombay they were strong enough to protect their interests without any help from the Muslims of other provinces.

Recalling the past history of the Muslims in India, he said that they had risen to eminence and founded the Mogul Empire, mainly on account of the spirit of unity which was characteristic of them. He was of the opinion that it was again possible for the Muslims to rise to the same heights the moment they organised themselves. It was his opinion that where Muslims were in a minority, it was easier to organise them, than in provinces like the Punjab and Bengal, where they tended to show over-confidence.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, who spoke next, deplored the division in the ranks of the Muslims themselves. It was impossible to make their importance felt so long as all the activities of the Muslims did not belong to a single Muslim organisation. The importance of unity, he said became obvious by studying the achievements of the Muslims, before and after the formation of the Muslim League.

BENGAL MINISTER'S GROUSE

Sir Nazimuddin, Minister for Law and Order to the Government of Bengal, considered that his Government considered it a serious handicap that there was no important Muslim paper in their province to counteract the deliberate propaganda carried on against the Bengal Cabinet by a certain section of the Press. Every honest man would admit that in those provinces where the Muslims were in a majority the Hindus were treated with the utmost fairness and benevolent impartiality.

Reverting to the manner in which the propagandist press of Bengal misrepresented the actions of the Ministry he cited the case of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, about which he said a virulent campaign was carried on to discredit the Ministry. The propaganda of misrepresentation had created such a bad effect in the minds of some of the Muslim young men themselves that they seriously considered that the Muslim leaders were treating the Hindus with injustice.

The Congress Governments, he continued had now a chance to prove to the Muslims that they would treat them with fairness, and respect their culture, instead of which their acts of commission and omission had raised much doubt in the minds of the Muslims about their good intentions.

FISSIPAROUS TENDENCIES

Sir Abdulla Haroon deplored the fissiparous tendencies in Sind which made it impossible to have a purely Muslim Ministry in the province, though the Muslims formed the majority party. The work carried on in the last year and a half among the Muslims of Sind by the Muslim League, was bringing them into greater unity and he was sure that in the next elections the results would show that the Muslims of Sind were also completely united. The experiences of the Muslims during the last two and half years of Congress rule showed to the Muslims that they would get no justice at their hands. This led to the growth of the idea of Pakistan in the country. He urged upon them to study the Pakistan movement, which is the breaking up of India into Hindu India and Muslim India.

He warned the Muslims against those persons and organisations who were trying to wean them away from the League. He made a strong appeal to the Muslims to unite under the banner of the Muslim League.

SHIA-SUNNI TROUBLE

The Raja of Mahmudabad was given a great ovation as he rose to speak. Addressing the gathering he referred to the dissensions between the Shias and the Sunnis at Lucknow. To rake up an incident from Islamic history which happened over 13 centuries ago at the present juncture and unruffle the serene atmosphere of the country was a very clever move on the part of evil-minded persons. He said that the responsibility for the dispute lay on some among the Shias and Sunnis who had signed the Congress pledge. Another cause which helped in this internecine quarrel he attributed to the blind following of the Ulema by the Muslim masses. The things that were being done at Lucknow, he asserted, were un-Islamic.

Concluding he appealed to them to disregard all the various organisations that had cropped up amongst the Muslims, and come under the Muslim League.

CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Jinnah welcomed the leaders from various provinces, and said that the presence of so many Muslim leaders from all over the country was proof positive of their readiness to serve the Muslims. He exhorted the Muslims to realise that the Congress Governments were Hindu Governments, and the remedy under the circumstances was in their own hands. The Muslims must unite under the banner of the League and should become one disciplined and organised force. Then, there was no power, he said, that could ignore the united strength of the Muslims. Nine crores of Muslims, he asserted, were not dependent on any one, for the defence of their rights.

Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi thanked the speakers after which the meeting came to an end.

World Achievement.

Flying Across Canada

After months of preparation costing the Canadian Government nearly £3,250,000, an air service for passengers and mails has been inaugurated.

Using a fleet of Lockheed air liners for the service, the machines have a cruising speed of about 200 m.p.h. and a range of about 1,600 miles when carrying ten passengers and a big cargo of goods or mails. Operating between Montreal and Vancouver, they are assisted by smaller aircraft which fly from North Bay to Toronto, from Lethbridge to Calgary and Edmonton, and from Vancouver across the border to Seattle.

The daily service covers a route of more than 2,688 miles of organised airway. Aircraft will ply along this route daily in winter and summer, on a main stream of communications into which lesser lines, serving the more remote provinces and the northern parts of Canada on the one hand, and the main centres in the United States on the other, will flow.

At intervals of 100 miles along the route are fully equipped airports. Between these at distances of about 35 miles are landing fields, where the air liners may come down in case of emergency. Some of these have been cut out of forest and bush country, and some are to be found 4,000 feet up in the Rockies.

This wonderful air service is certainly an achievement of which the Dominion of Canada should be justly proud.

Liberal Leader Wants Chamberlain To Go

Sir Archibald Sinclair Says Munich Made Peace More Difficult

LONDON, July 1.

"If anyone forces war upon Britain or upon some other country, whose independence we are pledged to defend, he will find that there will be no defeatists here", declared the Liberal leader Sir Archibald Sinclair at a Liberal demonstration near Bedford.

No Submission To Force

"Our armaments are formidable, our resources are incalculable and we will encounter our firm resolve to fight rather than submit to brutal force".

Chamberlain Must Go

He said that Munich made peace more difficult to save and, therefore, co-operation with Russia all the more necessary. Nor would disbelief of foreign nations in our firmness of purpose be removed as long as Mr. Chamberlain was the head of the Government.

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR URGED RECONSTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT WITH MR. CHURCHILL AND MR. EDEN INCLUDED IN ITS INNER COUNCILS.—REUTER.

HALF-YEAR'S TOLL IN PALESTINE

Divisions To Separate Rural & Urban Areas

JERUSALEM, July 2.

Six hundred and 43 people were killed and 700 wounded in Palestine in the half-year just ended. The total includes 25 British soldiers and police killed in engagements.

Division of Palestine into six new administrative districts instead of the present four is announced to-day. The new arrangement separates the country into predominantly urban and rural regions.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE TO LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will leave for Jubbulpore to-day (Monday). He is expected to visit Bombay again on July 7.

HERR FOERSTER'S SPEECH

DANZIG, July 2.

The speech of Herr Foerster in which he declared that the people of Danzig wished and would return to the Reich was delivered during the district party day celebration, arranged some time ago and was interrupted by wild applause. The streets this morning presented normal Sunday appearance except for conspicuous absence of men of military age and of uniformed figures among the strolling crowds.—Reuter.

Gen. Gamelin Sees Daladier

PARIS, July 2.

General Gamelin saw M. Daladier for over an hour. M. Bonnet received M. Corbin, French Ambassador in London.—Reuter.

Bomb Explosion At Rly. Stations In England

LONDON, July 2.

Seven bomb explosions believed to be due to the I. R. A., early this morning, wrecked cloakrooms and parcel offices of stations of the London Midland Scottish Railway at Leicester, Birmingham, Derby, Stafford, Nottingham, Coventry and Leamington. Two railwaymen were injured, large quantities of baggage destroyed and small fires started which were quickly extinguished. It is believed that the explosions were caused by time bombs left in suitcases or parcels overnight.—Reuter.

U. S. LARGEST FISCAL OUTLAY

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The United States spent the largest peace-time outlay in American history in the fiscal year just closed, spending over 9,268 million dollars.—Reuter.

NEUTRALITY BILL AFTERMATH

U. S. President To Appeal To Nation On Radio

WASHINGTON, July 1.

President Roosevelt's supporters are furious at the action of the Congress upsetting two major pieces of the Administration's legislation. They suggested that the President's reply will be a radio appeal to the nation.

MATTER OF RIGHT.

Mr. Cordell Hull in a strongly worded statement describes the action of the House of Representatives in reinserting the arms embargo in the Neutrality Bill as a matter of regret and disappointment from the standpoint of peace and the best interests of the United States in international relations.

The Administration's proposal, Mr. Hull added, was not only calculated to keep the United States out of war if a war came, but was best calculated to make a far greater contribution than the present law towards discouragement of the outbreak of a war.—Reuter.

LAST YEAR'S FINALISTS BEATEN

Wimbledon Tennis Championship

LONDON, July 1

At Wimbledon in second round in MEN'S DOUBLES, McNeill and Smith (United States) beat Henkel and Metaxa (Germany), last year's finalists, 6—3, 7—5, 7—5.

In third round WOMEN'S SINGLES Helen Jacobs beat Miss Curry 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Hardwick beat Wheeler (United States) 7—5, 9—7.

Miss Marble beat Beasley 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Little beat Slaney 3—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Mlle Jedrozejowska beat Kovac (Yugoslavia) 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Scriven beat Heeley Cartwright 6—3, 6—3.

AUSTIN BEATS BUTLER.

MEN'S SINGLES fourth round Austin beat Butler 8—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Austin was erratic in the first set but thereafter he showed his best form in the tournament, playing with great accuracy.

In the fourth round Riggs beat Shayes 7—5, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

Shayes won the second set with brilliant netplay after Riggs had five set points. Thereafter Riggs had no difficulty.

Cooke beat Olliff 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

Kukuljevic (Yugoslavia) beat Doloforn 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.—Reuter.

WRIGHT TAKES 9 WICKETS FOR 47

LONDON, July 1.

Gloucestershire versus Kent at Bristol: Gloucester 284 (Barnett 66; Hammond 153 not out; Wright nine for 47 including hat-trick).

Wright returned the analysis of 21.5|8|47|9. In one spell he took four wickets for four runs in three overs in which he broke the main partnership between Barnett and Hammond, which had added 125 runs.

HAMMOND SUPERB.

Hammond was superb in driving and hit one six and nineteen fours in an innings lasting nearly five hours. Hutton and Leyland added 240 runs in 190 minutes recalling their 382 in England's second innings against the Australians at the Oval Test last year.

Playing aggressive cricket Hutton executed powerful drives and lusty pulls and in a stay of four hours he hit one six and 13 fours. Leyland's innings included six boundary strokes.—Reuter.

EDEN SPEAKS OUT

Britain's Firm Stand Against Aggression

LONDON, July 1.

The confidence that there would be no war if Britain's foreign policy was understood abroad was expressed in a speech by Mr. Anthony Eden at Ealing to-night.

"The outlook for the immediate future is admittedly grave, and even dangerous. It is not yet desperate. I for one do not hold the view that war is inevitable. On the contrary, I am convinced that if true firmness of will and purpose of Britain can once be understood abroad, there will be no war.

BRITAIN DETERMINED

The mood of the British people to-day is neither jingo nor defeatist. It is sober, resolute and unshatterably determined. The era of unchecked aggression is at an end. In terms of unmistakable clarity Lord Halifax has made plain in his great speech the position of the British people. Every section of the British people endorses and applauds his warning. Our word has been given. There can be and there will be no turning back. The British people are essentially a people who love peace but they have at length learned a grim truth. Faced with methods of force recently employed and methods which are once again threatened, a nation that would enjoy peace can only hope to do so by showing that it is ready to sacrifice the very thing it most desires to keep. The British people are determined that henceforth there shall be neither hesitation before threats nor concession to force."—Reuter.

BURGIN "POOH-POOHS" NAZI THREAT

Says British Empire Is Not An Orchard Ripe For Plucking

LONDON, July 1.

"A BEGGARLY HANDFUL OF PEOPLE" OUT OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION OF 2,00 MILLION SOUGHT TO HOLD THE WHOLE CIVILISED WORLD TO RANSOM IN THIS YEAR OF 1939. THE WHOLE WORLD DECLINED TO ACCEPT SUCH AN ATTITUDE."

THIS FORCEFUL DECLARATION WAS MADE BY DR. LESLIE BURGIN SPEAKING AT A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FETE AT LEUCHARS.

SOME PLAIN-SPEAKING.

He declared that this country and this Empire associated with friends who spoke the same language across the Atlantic and represented a tremendous body of opinion. Allied to the Empire and the United States were a whole host of smaller countries wanting only to be left alone. They rearmed not so much to defend themselves—whoever contemplated attacking the United Kingdom and the Empire signed their own death warrant—but because the small countries found smooth words had still led to violation and absorption in a regime they detested.

WARNING TO GERMANY.

Referring to the description of the Peace Bloc as encirclement, Dr. Burgin wanted to make it plain to every man and woman in Germany that Britain was not their enemy but no lunatic country need think that the British Empire was an orchard ripe for plucking. They had the greatest navy in the world, an airforce which had expanded beyond all knowing and a highly trained mechanised army equipped with the most up-to-date weapons. Beyond everything, their greatest cause of satisfaction was the magnificent spirit of the people not likely to be cowed and take kindly to threats, a resolute and determined to seek peace but not to go beyond certain bounds whatever dictation there might be from outside.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN ON BRITAIN'S BOLD STAND

LONDON, July 1.

Mr. Chamberlain in a message to a Conservative demonstration at Birmingham said that they could rely on him to continue his efforts to preserve peace, while none the less resolutely determined to resist aggression or domination. The front presented by Britain to any possible attack had never been so formidable as it was to-day.—Reuter.

"M. G." S WARNING TO NAZIS

LONDON, July 1.

THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" devotes its leading article to-day to analysing the reasons which have led to practical disappearance from the British political scene of so called "Pactists" and it invites thoughtful Germans to reflect on the circumstances which have brought those who in early post-war years incurred unpopularity as "pro-Germans" to range themselves with those who stand most resolutely against any concession to Nazi demands.

These people, the newspaper says, are changed and changed out of recognition, not at all by disastrous mouthings of Dr. Goebbels and his type but by the fate of Austria and Czechoslovakia, not by 'Mein Kampf' in print but by Fuehrer's deeds in action.

"Let the rulers of Germany see and remember that this country is now an armed camp and within that camp people united in resistance to aggression both prophesied and practised in a way that far surpasses the supposed national unity of August, 1914.

This is a proud people and peaceful people, but if fight it must it has now something worth fighting for—that affairs of Europe must not and shall not be decided by rattling sabre or bomber and tank.'—B. O. W.

Gamelin Returns To Paris

PARIS, July 1.

Gen. Gamelin, Army Commander-in-Chief, who is due to leave Nice for Corsica this evening after completing his tour of Alpine fortifications is returning to Paris.—Reuter.

Only A Diplomatic Measure

PARIS, July 1.

According to semi-official statements, the reference in the Communique to measures to fortify France's action refers to steps of a diplomatic nature and not to calling up of reservists or other military measures.—Reuter.

Muslim League Cabinet Meets

Palestine Proposals Unacceptable

ARAB RELIEF FUND TO BE RAISED

Attitude Of Union And Ceylon Govts. Condemned

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The question of Indians Overseas, proposals embodied in the White Paper on Palestine and the general political situation in India were the three items considered by the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League, which had nearly seven hours' deliberations at the residence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah to-day. The Indians Overseas question related to the position of Indian settlers in South Africa, the attitude of the Ceylon Government towards Indian day labourers in Ceylon and the arrest of Indian merchants at Ruanda Urundi in Belgian Congo. The Working Committee, it is understood, strongly criticised the Asiatic discrimination Bill of the South African Government as also the Ceylon Government's move for repatriation of Indian day labourers.

SEVEN HOURS' SESSION.

The Working Committee met at about 11-20 a.m. and continued its deliberations till about 7 p.m., with a recess for lunch. Fourteen members out of twenty-one were present. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided. The members who attended the meeting were the Hon. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Sir Nazimuddin, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Haji Sir Abdulla Haroon, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Chaudhry Khaliqazzaman, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Nawabzada Liquatali Khan, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhary, Haji Abdul Sattar Sait, Mr. Abdul Rauf Shah, Mr. Abdul Rahman Sidiqui, and Mr. Ashik Hussain.

HEAVY AGENDA.

A heavy agenda covering over thirteen items mainly referring to the position of Muslims particularly in Congress-governed provinces was before the Working Committee. The ground covered at to-day's sitting was very little so that deliberations may have to be continued till Tuesday.

SITUATION IN PROVINCES

To begin with, the League Cabinet seems to have reviewed the situation in the Provinces, particularly in the Congress administered provinces with reference to the rights of Muslims. Members from different provinces acquainted the Committee with the situation in their own province. The Committee will examine the situation in detail later.

WHITE PAPER ON PALESTINE

The next important question on the agenda related to the proposals contained in the White Paper on Palestine. A report submitted to the Committee by two Muslim League members, Mr. Abdur Rahman Sidiqui and Chaudhry Khaliqazzaman who had been deputed to London in connection with the Palestine Conference came up for scrutiny. The report, it is understood, had criticised the proposals embodied in the White Paper as highly unsatisfactory. The Working Committee, it is understood, fully agreed with the report. A draft resolution condemning the proposals in the White Paper as wholly unacceptable was adopted. The Working Committee not only expressed full sympathy with the Arabs in their fight for the freedom of their country but also decided to appoint a Committee for collection of funds to afford relief to Arabs. The Relief Committee will be composed of Mr. Jinnah (Chairman), Sir Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, Chaudhry Khaliquazzaman (convener), Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Mr. Abdul Sattar Sait.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

The question of Indians overseas engaged the attention of the League Cabinet for considerable time.

The Committee, it is understood drafted a strongly worded resolution condemning the legislation of the South African Government for the segregation of Indians. The Committee not only expressed full sympathy with the Indian nationals in South Africa in their struggle against this obnoxious measure but also extended to them all possible help.

With regard to Ceylon, the Committee condemned the proposed action of the Ceylonese Government with regard to Indian day labourers and urged the Government of India to take prompt steps for the protection of the rights of Indians in Ceylon.

Referring to the arrest of Indian merchants at Ruanda Urumdi in Belgian Congo, the League Cabinet adopted a resolution expressing that the Indians were being unjustly treated and urging the Government of India to intervene in the matter.

VENUE OF NEXT SESSION

The Working Committee considered the venue of the next session of the All-India Muslim League. It was decided to have the session at Lahore on December 28, 29 and 30 this year.

The stand taken by the Indian Princes with regard to Federation also came up for the consideration of the Working Committee. Further discussion on the question was postponed till to-morrow.

An application from the Madras Provincial Muslim League for affiliation with the All-India body was granted.

ALLEGATIONS OF ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEER

SHOLAPUR, June 30.

Allegations that Arjun Singh, a 20-year-old volunteer captain of the Dayanand Salvation Volunteer Corps and six other volunteers were attacked by a party of Muslims in which Arjun Singh sustained injuries which later proved fatal are made by the Secretary of the Arya Satyagraha Samiti.

The incident happened on the night of June 26 at Mulbalguda while the party were singing 'katha kirtan' and it is alleged that a tongawalla took the injured captain to the Osmania hospital where he died.

According to a statement issued by the Secretary, the dead body was not delivered to the volunteer corps by the hospital authorities on the plea that Muslim disturbances might ensue and the party of Hindus and Aryas who insisted on taking the body in procession were dispersed by a lathi charge.—United Press.

QUEEN MARY RECEIVES BURDWAN

LONDON, July 1.

Queen Mary received the Maharaja of Burdwan.—Reuter.

Hungarian General For Germany

BUDAPEST July 1

Gen. Werth, Chief of General Staff, has accepted an invitation to attend German army manoeuvres in the near future.—Reuter.

Socialist Attitude Of Neutrality At Tripuri Explained

Narendra Deo Criticises Attitude Of 'Leftists' And 'Rightists'

Urges Creation Of Atmosphere 'To Compel Leaders To Implement National Demand Resolution'

NEW DELHI, July 2.

"Even since the Tripuri Congress confusion has arisen in the ranks of the Congress Socialist Party," observed Acharya Narendra Deo, in the course of his Presidential Speech at the Delhi Socialist Conference. He said that there was great resentment against the national executive in certain quarters, at its attitude of neutrality as regards the Pant resolution. The leadership was accused of vacillation at a crucial moment, and it was said that the executive in taking the decision of neutrality departed from the party line. There was lack of understanding amongst Party members about the Party line itself. Other groups had taken advantage of this confusion, and as a result the Party was passing through a crisis.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LEADERSHIP

Continuing the President said that the leadership was partly responsible for the present state of affairs and that sufficient care was not taken for the enrolment of members. "We have allowed other groups to enter the Party, and these groups function as such within the Party itself. This is against all principle of party organisation. The Party has thus largely lost its character and has become a platform." He added: "The Party has by its growing influence in the Congress also succeeded in correcting the ultra-Leftist tendencies of certain Socialist groups in the country. The attitude of Socialists of all ranks towards the Congress has radically altered during the last five years. It has decidedly become favourable towards the Congress, and this happy result should be attributed to the correct attitude taken by the Congress Socialist Party from the very beginning towards the National Organisation."

SET YOUR HOUSE IN ORDER.

In order that the Congress Socialist Party should continue to represent the healthy tendency it was necessary that the Socialists should first set their house in order. All important questions should be thrashed out in the party, and decision should be taken democratically and every effort should be made to make the Party as homogeneous and compact as possible, strict party discipline should be enforced in the enrolment of members, and should insist on quality rather than numbers. Certain organisations had got jealous of the growing power of the Congress, and they wanted to undermine its influence and prestige. Socialists would protect the Congress from such attacks and should do nothing which might weaken the great organisation to which the Socialists belonged.

The President explained at length the reason why the Socialist Party took the neutral attitude at the Tripuri Congress on the Pant resolution.

Proceeding, Acharya Narendra Deo stated that the "Left" was weak and divided, and at present no section could initiate and lead the struggle single-handed. It had been said that the present leadership did not want a struggle in the near future. Even if that be the case, he asked: "Should we not by energetic action create an atmosphere in the country which will compel the leaders to implement the resolution of the National Demand? Let the so-called 'Left' give proof of its earnestness; let it translate the Congress resolutions into action and those who lag behind will soon have to follow suit. Concrete political action alone can move the Congress as a whole towards implementing its own resolutions.

He added: "If the slogan of unity for immediate struggle is correct, our stand of neutrality was the only correct attitude consistent with our policy. Opposition to the Pant resolution, if it had succeeded, would have brought about disunity and we would have been held responsible for it. If there is no unity today in the Congress, Congress Socialists are not to blame."

BOTH 'LEFT' & RIGHT TO BLAME

While he criticised the "Left" for its shortcomings he also did not absolve the "Right" of its share of blame, and stated that the "Right" had done nothing to implement the resolution of the "National Demand". The resolution had been relegated to the background and steps were being taken which led one to think as if the High Command had no other programme except the Parliamentary programme to implement.

Regarding the working of the Congress Ministries in the Provinces he remarked that offices were accepted to strengthen the National Movement and not to demonstrate fitness for rule.

If the Ministers find that it was no longer possible for them to fulfil that purpose they should frankly say so and vacate office." "We can hold ourselves responsible for provincial administration", he said, "only so long as we are in a position to utilise these new opportunities for strengthening the nation. Such opportunities are every day proving less and less and things have come to such a pass that the Parliamentary programme can be fulfilled only by subordinating every other programme of it. If that be so, and if we are called upon to make a choice we shall vote for Direct Action."

Before concluding his speech, the President referred to the States' peoples struggles.

FORMULATE PLAN OF ACTION

Concluding Acharya Narendra Deo said: "There is phenomenal awakening in the country and the international crisis is deepening and one does not know when the world will be involved in a war. Let us not throw away our opportunities.

"Let those whose vision is clear formulate a plan of action, and by following a correct line and by resolute action demonstrate to the people the immediate necessity of making elaborate preparations for the impending struggle.

"Let the Congress Socialist Party realise that it has to perform these urgent tasks in conjunction with all those who think and act alike."—A.P.

DISMISSALS CLAIMED TO BE VICTIMISATION

B.E.S.T. Workers' Unions Propose Reference Of Case To Arbitration

The General Secretary of the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union writes:—

The statement of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., which is published in the Press contains many misleading statements.

The B.E.S.T. Unions have now been in existence for nearly 10 months. During these ten months the Union made various representations to the Company. As a result of the Union's pointing out that the proceedings known as "Court" resulted in flagrant injustice in many cases and that no worker ever has a chance of getting a fair hearing; the Company agreed that every member of the Union would be entitled to be represented by his Union at these proceedings. The result has been that, to some extent, this hardship on the workers has been lessened.

The "Court" being one of those proceedings whereby certain officers, if they so choose, can pay off scores against the workers or in any event utilise the machinery for keeping workers under their thumb. The interference of the Unions in this respect was far from welcome by some of such officers. They almost made the breaking up of the Unions as one of their primary duty. They failed because of the fact that the overwhelming majority of workers are members of the Unions.

SUMMARY DISMISSALS.

Last week, the bus driver, who happens to be a Secretary of the Union, and a senior inspector of 18 years, service, who was a very active member of the Union, were summarily dismissed. The Company's statement mentions that these two men were given an opportunity to explain the charges against them. Very far from giving any such opportunity, these two men were not even informed as to what were the reasons for which they were being summarily dismissed. A responsible officer of the Union who met the General Manager almost immediately after the discharge of these two men, was also given no satisfactory reason although he pressed for it.

During the last few months on several occasions when action was being taken against any of the workers, the Company has always placed before the Union all the relevant facts. On this occasion, however, the Company has scrupulously avoided doing so, because the allegations will bear no examination.

ALLEGED DEFIANCE OF AUTHORITY.

The Company says that these men were dismissed for defiance of lawful orders of the superior officers. The bus driver had just rejoined after two months' leave of absence and no occasion could arise for his defiance of any orders. Similarly it is absolutely untrue that the Inspector was also guilty of such conduct. It is surprising that the Company is unable to give any details of such disobedience. Similarly the statement of the Company that these men were guilty of intimidation of the Company's employees, and instigation of insubordination is delightful in its vagueness.

The Company's statement contains the suggestion that indiscipline and unsatisfactory behaviour of their men were in some way the result of the formation of the Union. No such complaint was ever made to the Union or to any of its responsible officers in their frequent meetings with the Company's officers. The Unions want to make it perfectly clear that while they will endeavour to do their best to safeguard the interest of their members they have not and will not countenance indiscipline or rudeness towards the public.

ASSAULT ON CHIEF INSPECTOR

The Company also states that the learned Presidency Magistrate who tried the case of assault on the chief bus inspector recorded a finding that the accused appeared to be hirelings of three bus drivers. We do not know on what facts the learned Magistrate based his opinion. But we do know that one of these "hirelings" was an honoured guest of the same chief bus inspector at a staff-dinner held in the Company's own chawls, at Colaba, of which the chief bus inspector also happens to be the Superintendent. This fact has been duly brought to the notice of the Company by the Unions some days prior to the discharge of the two men.

The Union had, on the refusal of the Board of Directors to concede their major demands, sent a representation to the Government of Bombay, and the Company's explanation was asked for by Government. It appears to us that this act of the Union has displeased the Company and they seem to have been advised that the best way of weakening, if not disrupting the Unions, would be to pick up important workers for dismissals.

Although the Unions feel that the dismissal of these two men is nothing short of victimization, the Unions have suggested that the Company should agree to refer the matter to arbitration. If the Company feels confident that their action has not been actuated by some improper motive, the Company should willingly accept our suggestion.

SUCCESS OF A. I. C. C. SESSION

B. P. C. C. Thanks All Who Contributed To It

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

The Session of the All-India Congress Committee has ended and ended successfully. Looking to its size and the numbers that attended it, it was incomparably the largest session ever held and certainly it was one of the longest. The citizens of Bombay have every reason to be proud of the success of this session because the success was solely due to their whole-hearted co-operation and unstinted support. We have to particularly congratulate the workers of the B.P.C.C. who toiled day and night so that the arrangements may be completed in time. The fear of monsoon that never came did no doubt add to the difficulties of these workers.

PANDAL IN A WEEK

It is impossible to name all the persons and institutions that contributed towards the magnificent success of this great undertaking. It is, however, possible to mention a few without whose active co-operation and industry we could not have achieved the success that we did. The foremost of these is our friend Mr. Bimal Sharma, whose indefatigable energy and devotion to duty have been largely responsible for the quick and efficient dispatch of work. Such a huge structure as the A.-I.C.C. pandal that we put up had to be constructed within less than a week and this Mr. Sharma got done to the satisfaction of every one. He deserves all praise for his selfless service to the Congress.

Next comes Messrs Abba Gani and Co., the Contractors of the Congress, without whose co-operation it was impossible to finish the work in time. These Contractors have always helped the Congress in undertakings of this kind.

The Bombay Municipality and particularly its energetic City Engineer gave us all the advice and assistance asked for and we are, indeed, thankful to them.

The Police authorities were, as usual, very helpful and they fully co-operated with our volunteers in keeping peace and order at the meetings.

The W.I.A.A. did very smart service in controlling the vehicular traffic and especially in parking the cars on the Maidan.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

The B.E.S.T. Co., removed all our difficulties as regards installation of electricity and electrification was done in an amazingly short time. We have to thank the Excelsior Electric Co., for doing the entire electric installation free of charge purely for the love of the Congress. The Electric Fan and Motor Works of Bombay gave us the free service of more than 100 electric fans which were a great relief in the oppressive weather in which the work of the Session had to be conducted. The India Electric Works and the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Ltd., also supplied us excellent fans free of charge. To all these friends we are greatly indebted.

We had to provide conveyance facilities to our All-India leaders who were in Bombay during these days. This task of ours was made lighter by the valuable voluntary assistance rendered by the General Motors (India) Limited and the United Motors (India) Limited, by placing at our disposal a large fleet of cars free of charge. We are very much thankful to both these Motor Companies.

The loud-speaking arrangements made by the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Ltd., were perfect, as usual, and there was no complaint whatsoever of inaudibility of any speech. We sincerely congratulate Mr. Nanek Motwane, upon the remarkable success of loud-speakers.

PRAISE FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The members of the A.I.C.C. who attended the Bombay Session gave their warm tribute of praise to the services rendered by the volunteers of the B.P.C.C. and of other Corps, in the City. Much of the credit of the remarkable efficiency of our volunteer organisation indisputably goes to Mrs Sofia Khan, who within less than a fortnight trained and organised a "Sevika Dal" of not less than 150 lady volunteers. Their smart appearances and still smarter services evoked admiration from every one. For the first time she organised a "Balika Dal" of small girls and this was, indeed, a great success. The volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal under the supervision of our G.O.C., Dr. T. R. Naravane, rendered an excellent account of themselves throughout the strenuous session. The new recruits of the Dal who mostly came from schools and colleges worked with unbounded enthusiasm and energy. We thank them all for their love and loyalty to the Congress.

BHARAT TILES.

The Flag Staff on which the tri-colour Flag of the Congress was hoisted by the Congress President was conspicuous by its excellent decoration. The marble pedestal of the Flag Staff was designed and completed by the Bharat Tiles Co. with their own tiles. All this work was done without any consideration whatsoever except for the love of the Congress. We are surely indebted to the Bharat Tiles Co., for their co-operation and help.

The sanitary conveniences were provided by the Associated Cement Companies Limited of Bombay free of charge and we are very thankful to them for the same.

The Swadeshi Electric Clock Manufacturing Co. of Bombay gave us the free service of their beautiful electric clocks which added to the beauty of our dais 'n the pandal. We are thankful to this Company as well.

Master Krishnarao and Smt. Shamla Majgaokar, the well-known musicians of Maharashtra entertained the huge audience by their "Vande Mataram" and welcome songs. We sincerely thank them for their services.

The above names by no means exhaust the list of persons and associations that contributed towards the success of the session. The B.P.C.C. is deeply indebted to the numerous donors who generously contributed large sum of money towards the expenses of this great undertaking.

Once again we sincerely thank one and all who co-operated with us and helped us in making the A.I.C.C. session a triumphant success. The City and the country will long remember this memorable session.

A SHORT STORY

Safe Harbor

By BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

Don and Sheila Fulton realized a dream of five years when Don found that his business had prospered to an extent that enabled him to indulge in a few of life's luxuries. They purchased a tiny island on Lake Waukesquawm in the foothills of the White Mountains.

Final papers for the deal were passed late in May, and Don immediately made arrangements to have a camp built.

"We'll have to have a boat," Sheila cried. "After all there's no other way of getting on to our property."

"Of course we'll have a boat," Don agreed. "And while we're waiting for the camp to be built we can explore the lake and learn our way about."

This was a splendid idea, but Mrs. Browning, who owned the rooming-house where the young couple planned to stay while developments were in progress, remonstrated vigorously.

"You two are like a couple of kids," she said. "And what with your boat and all I don't know as I blame you. However, it's best to be careful. Lake Waukesquawm is quite a fair-sized sheet of water, filled to overflowing with islands, coves, bays and whatnots. Unless a body had a fair knowledge of landmarks, it's easy to get lost. If I were you I'd take a ride around on the steamer, and let it go at that until someone can show you around."

Don and Sheila accepted the kindly advice solemnly. They even spent a morning riding about the lake on the tiny steamer, President, that made two sixty-five mile trips daily. And they were quite willing to agree with Mrs. Browning that the lake was filled to overflowing with islands, coves, bays and whatnots. But their new, 16-foot power launch lured them. They set out alone one morning and rode around the bay for an hour without getting out of sight of the home port. Then Sheila suggested that they see what was around the next point of land, which Don agreed to do.

Mrs. Browning was alarmed when the young couple didn't show up at lunch time. And when at 12-30 they put in a sheepish appearance, she guessed the answer.

They set out alone and rode around the bay.

Don admitted that they had become lost. "After we got around the point," he said, "everything looked the same. To save my life I couldn't find the channel back into the bay. Finally we hailed a passing boat."

"I guess," Mrs. Browning declared, "I'd better have my Chet take you two out to-morrow and get you acquainted with the lake."

But Mrs. Browning's Chet was not available the next day or the next. Work on the camp had been delayed. It would be a week at least before they could go into their new home. And Sheila was so in love with the lake, so eager to explore every corner of it with their own boat, that she couldn't resist putting into execution a plan that had half formed in her mind.

The third day following their little adventure she and Don again set out on a cruise, unbeknownst to Mrs. Browning. When noon came and then 1:00 o'clock and the young couple had failed to return, she guessed what had happened and became genuinely alarmed. A squall was blowing up, which meant danger.

The good lady decided to get help from Chet and forthwith called his place of business on the 'phone. But Chet was out; they didn't know when he'd return. It was now past 1-30. The wind was blowing a gale, Mrs. Browning became almost frantic.

She was about to don slicker and rubbers to go for help when she espied the young couple coming up the path from the lake. They were laughing and talking happily.

Mrs. Browning expostulated, once they were inside the house. "I was just about to get help and send them looking for you two. Where in the world have you been? Lost again on the lake, I suppose?"

But Sheila shook her head. "We didn't get lost once, and we cruised around the entire lake!"

"Land sakes! How could that be? Saw the whole lake? Why, you'd be lost in no time once you got outside the bay! Someone must have been with you."

"We were alone," Sheila smiled. "And we stopped at three different towns. It was loads of fun!"

Mrs. Browning suspected that they were joking. But when Sheila described many of the points of interest, she was forced to admit there must be some truth to the story. Yet she was puzzled and mystified.

"I don't see," she persisted, "how in the world you could do it. Why, just the other day you became lost in the bay."

Sheila and Don laughed.

"It's hard to believe that a couple of greenhorns could find their way so safely about such a great big lake, isn't it? But we did it," said Sheila. She smiled mischievously. "You see we followed the President all the way!"

"Resist British Imperialism Only"

Fakir Of Ipi's Order Against Harassment Of Innocent People

PESHAWAR, June 30.

The Faqir of Ipi, according to "Rikhtine Khaudi Khidmatgar's" Waziristan correspondent, has warned all his lieutenants, including Mehr Dil and Gul Nawaz, not to oppress the innocent villagers and townfolk but only to offer resistance against British Imperialism.

The official organ of the Red Shirts, giving considerable prominence to this report, publishes it in its latest issue under sensational headlines.—United Press

Educational Co-op. Colony In Hyderabad

(From A Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

The educational co-operative colony connected with the Osmania University and under the State Co-operative Department, offers some special facilities including financial help to suitable people desirous of establishing an industry of their own in the colony on certain terms that will be readily acceptable to anyone. Hyderabadis will naturally have preference, but suitably qualified people who will be useful to the colony will be received whether Hyderabadis or not. Among many other advantages, the colony industrialists will have the advantages of the custom of the university. At the present moment, a man is specially wanted to take up the press. He cannot be promised more than very little work at first, but he will be equipped for the work by the colony with a foolscap size treadle machine, a hand-press, types and all equipment and will be able then to work up his little business. The job will be suitable for a pensioner or other retired person who wants an easy job in healthy suburban (practically country) surroundings.

Those wanting more information should apply to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Hyderabad-Dn.

SIMLA.—It is understood that Mr. John Sargent, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, is visiting the tribal areas in the North West Frontier Province next month, at the request of the Governor of the Province.

MUTT AND JEFF—Once Again Jeff Falls Down and Goes Boom

By BUD FISHER

I'M DOCKING YOU AN HOUR'S PAY FOR BEING LATE!
5-25
YOU'RE DOCKED TWENTY MINUTES FOR SMOKING ON THE JOB!
POWDER
BOOM!
YOU'RE DOCKED FIFTEEN MINUTES FOR BEING AWAY FROM YOUR JOB!
SAY, THIS IS TENTH TIME YOU DOCKED ME!--
WHAT DO YOU THINK I AM-- THE QUEEN MARY?

S. Africa Resolution At A. I. C. C.

Mahatma On Its Lesson To Indians And Union Govt.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

It is a matter of congratulation that the South Africa Resolution of the A. I. C. C. escaped complete disfigurement which the learned Doctor Lohia's amendment would have caused. I tender him my thanks for having listened to Pandit Jawaharlal's advice to respect the opinion of an expert like me who had passed the best part of his life in South Africa and who had not lost touch with that great country after retiring from it. This incident is an illustration showing that mere learning, mere humanitarianism divorced from actual experience may spell disaster to the cause sought to be espoused. Dr. Lohia's amendment had as much place in the resolution as mine would have in a resolution framed by him as an authority on socialism to meet a socialist difficulty. If I made any such attempt, he would very properly say, "Don't pass the resolution if you don't like it, but don't disfigure it. It would defeat the purpose for which it is framed." What I have said about the South Africa resolution applies more or less to the Working Committee's resolutions. That Committee is the expert body on matters relating to the Congress. It is dangerous to tamper with its resolutions unless reason convinces the Cabinet of the soundness of alterations suggested by members of the A. I. C. C. Acceptance of this practical advice, which I tendered more than once when I was a member of the Working Committee, would facilitate the despatch of national business.

Having said this let me say for the information of Dr. Lohia and his fellow humanitarians that I yield to no one in my regard for the Zulus, the Bantus and the other races of South Africa. I used to enjoy intimate relations with many of them. I had the privilege of often advising them. It used to be my constant advice to our countrymen in South Africa never to exploit or deceive these simple folk. But it was not possible to amalgamate the two causes. The rights and privileges (if any could be so-called) of the indigenous inhabitants are different from those of the Indians. So are their disabilities and their causes. But if I discovered that our rights conflicted with their vital interests, I would advise the foregoing of those rights. They are the inhabitants of South Africa as we are of India. The Europeans are undoubtedly usurpers, exploiters or conquerors or all these rolled into one. And so the Africans have a whole code of laws specially governing them. The Indian segregation policy of the Union Government has nothing in common with the policy governing the African races. It is unnecessary for me to go into details. Suffice it to say that ours is a tiny problem compared to the vast problem that faces the African races and that affects their progress. Hence it is not possible to speak of the two in the same breath. The A. I. C. C. resolution concerns itself with the civil resistance struggle of our countrymen on a specific issue applicable solely to them. It is now easy to see that Dr. Lohia's amendment, if it had remained, would have been fatal to the resolution which would have become perfectly meaningless. The appeal to the Union Government would have lost all its point.

But good often comes out of evil. The amendment, wisely withdrawn, shows to the Africans and to the world in general that India has great regard and sympathy for all the exploited races of the earth and that she would not have a single benefit at the expense of the vital interest of any of them. Indeed the war against imperialism cannot wholly succeed unless all exploitation ceases. The only way it can cease is for every exploited race or nation to secure freedom without injuring any other.

My examination of the South Africa resolution would be incomplete if I did not warn the Indians in South Africa against building much on the resolution itself. It is a potent resolution only if the Indians take the contemplated action. The motherland will not be able to protect their self-respect, if they are not prepared to protect it themselves. They must therefore be ready to suffer for it. The struggle may be prolonged, suffering great. But they will have the moral backing of the whole nation. In this Hindus, Muslims, and all political parties including Europeans are united. The Government of India may feel powerless. I fancy they are not so powerless as they imagine. I am reminded of 'the thought for the day' in the "Times of India" of the 24th instant. It begins, 'We have more power than will'. I know their sympathy is with the Indians. If they have the strength of will, they have the power. Our countrymen in South Africa know the conditions of Satyagraha. The foremost condition is unity among themselves.

WARNING TO UNION GOVT.

To the Union Government I would say, "You have never proved your case. Your best men have admitted that there is no difficulty in your absorbing the two hundred thousand Indians in your continent. They are but a drop in the ocean. Remember that 80 per cent. of them are born in South Africa. They have adopted your manners, customs and costume. They are intelligent. They have the same feelings and emotions that you have. They deserve better treatment than to be regarded untouchables fit only to be relegated to ghettos. This is not playing the game. And you should not wonder if, at last, Indians say, 'We shall rather die in your gaols than live in your segregation camps'. I am sure you do not want to go to all that length. Let it not be said to you that you had no respect for your promises."

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

BISCUITS of LILY are SUPERB IN QUALITY

LILY BISCUIT CO : CALCUTTA

Bombay Depot: MANGALDAS MARKET.

Harassing Strikers

Complaint Against Oil Company Authorities

DIGBOI, June 27.

The following press note has been issued by the Secretary A.O.C. Labour Union:—

To-day is the 86th day of the strike. The strikers are peaceful and non-violent.

CUTTING OFF WATER SUPPLY

At a meeting of the workers a speaker pointed out in the meeting that black-legs, their servants, or associates continued to come from the concentration camps to their quarters, kept open the doors and gave out that some of their belongings were missing. He further said that this move of the black-legs led to unnecessary harassment of the neighbouring strikers who really did not know anything of the so-called missing articles. He stated that the strikers living in adjacent quarters could not be held responsible for these alleged occurrences. The irresistible conclusion, he said, was that the Company wanted the strikers either to vacate the quarters or to return to work, as the Company could not lawfully eject the strikers. It was reported in the meeting that water supply to "Agreement" and "Sweepers" Lines was cut off by the Company, and that the occupants of these lines were experiencing terrible hardship in this exceptionally hot weather. The meeting appealed to the Company for restoring the water connection immediately failing which, it declared, that the occupants in question had no other course open than to dig necessary number of wells to save them from imminent death for want of water.

The School-master of the Hindi School reported that while some minor School-boys were parading with Congress Flags, the Police snatched away the flags. He asked the meeting how long they could submit such high-handedness.

The President of the Digboi Congress Office also spoke in the meeting. He said that the time for action had come and he exhorted the strikers to remain calm and peaceful in the pace of the greatest provocation. Sjt. Pramanik rose amidst great ovation to speak.

It was also pointed out in the meeting that the present strike had been indefinitely prolonged owing to the weak-kneed attitude of the Ministry and its failure to give minimum protection to lawful and peaceful strikers. The half-hearted measures adopted by the Government was only prolonging the distress and sufferings of 30,000 people and until a Labour Government could be set up, there was no prospect of the masses' interests being looked after. For this reason, the workers must stand on their legs and present a united front.

New 'Ladies Compartment'

Women's Rights On The Air

Radio programmes including women artists, singers, announcers and actresses are not enough; there must be whole programmes entirely run by, to, for with, and from women. This energetic claim has come to the Bombay radio station with increasing persistency, and all objections have been waived aside. In the face of a chorus of charming (and sometimes not so charming) vices from a sex hitherto considered fair, humble and patient, the station has finally given in. From now on every Tuesday at 3-15 p.m., starting from July 4th, while men curse or possibly stamp impatiently out of the room, Madame will switch on inexorably to 'Ladies' Compartment,' to be "conducted" by Tara Ali Baig. Once every woman realizes its possibilities, Mrs. Baig assures the male scoffers, she will want more and more time on the air in which to express her point of view.

What you will say, a wish-washy item devoted to trends in fashion and cookery? "Not a bit of it," says Mrs. Baig, "and don't be so stupid—so 'male'. It will be a platform for all shades and forms of feminine opinion and a meeting-place for an exchange of our ideas. Men have too many organizations which offer a dias for their filmsy opinions, but we women will not be content to allow ourselves to fall into obscurity. We mean to express our ideas on subjects which are vital, and we shall do so." From which one may judge that 'Ladies' Compartment' will not be upholstered in plush and decorated with delicate pink ribbons, but will be very much one of these modern functional affairs and will fairly bristle with chromium and efficiency.

Once a month the half hour will be devoted to some special feature, like a debate, dramatised stories of women's lives, international women's movements or talks by visiting celebrities. There will be music, occasional reviews of books and cinemas and a full household section which will discuss weekly, problems relating to children, cooking, gardening, cosmetics, marketing, to mention but a few of the subjects under consideration.

Letters and suggestions will be welcomed not only as an indication of what women, want, but also to show their interest in a programme which is "their voice". And if you are a woman and have problems then write to the "Conductor" about it and they will be dealt with every week by the bureau of information.

On July 4th Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will launch the new programme and it is on you, the women who listen that the "Conductor" relies for the ultimate success of 'Ladies Compartment'.

Flag And Song Will Live As Long As Nation Lives

MAHATMA'S NON-VIOLENT SOLUTION TO TRI-COLOUR CONTROVERSY

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The question of the use of the National Flag still continues to agitate the public mind. It was designed when non-co-operation was at its height. It was accepted without reserve, without opposition by all communities. The Muslims and others vied with the Hindus in hoisting, carrying and honouring it. I recall having listened to the Ali Brothers enthusing over its praises from many a platform. It was conceived as a symbol of the peaceful revolt against imperialistic exploitation of a nation pledged to non-violence through a mighty constructive and united efforts through the spinning wheel and Khadi signifying out and out Swadeshi and identity with the poorest in the land. It also symbolized unbreakable communal unity, the colours being specially and deliberately designed and chosen. The flag can admit of no competition as national flag. At national gatherings it should command unquestioned and universal respect. But it has to be admitted that it does not command that respect to-day. Instead of being a symbol of simplicity, purity, unity, and through these a determined revolt against exploitation, moral, material and political, it now-a-days often becomes a signal for communal quarrels. Even among Congressmen attempt is sometimes made to prefer the red flag to the tri-colour. Some Congressmen do not even hesitate to run it down.

In these circumstances I personally would like to remove it from public gatherings and not unfurl it till the public feel the want and impatiently demand to see it resorted to its original and unique place. But the vast majority of Congressmen who have suffered under this well-tried banner and drawn inspiration and strength from it will not go the length I would like them to. I therefore suggest that where there is any opposition in a mixed gathering, the flag should not be hoisted. This can happen in schools, colleges, local boards, municipal councils and the like. The flag should not be insisted on when there is opposition even from one member. Let it not be called the tyranny of one person. When one person among many offers opposition and if he is allowed to have his way, it is proof of magnanimity or farsightedness on the part of the overwhelming majority. I have no doubt that this is the most effective non-violent way of dealing with the question. My advice applies even to those places where the flag is already flying. It was triumphantly flown in many places when the nation was offering non-co-operation on a scale perhaps hitherto unknown in history. Times are changed. Opposition wherever it is offered is fomenting communal dissensions. Surely it is wisdom on the part of those who treasure the flag and unity to submit to the opposition of a minority be it ever so small.

What I have said about the flag applies 'mutatis mutandis' to the singing of the "Bande Mataram" No matter what its source was and how and when it was composed. it had become a most powerful battle cry among Hindus and Mussalmans of Bengal during the partition days. It was an anti-imperialist cry. As a lad, when I knew nothing of 'Anandmath' or even Bankim, its immortal author, 'Bande Mataram' had gripped me, and when I first heard it sung it had enthralled me. I associated the purest national spirit with it. It never occurred to me that it was a Hindu song or meant only for Hindus. Unfortunately now we have fallen on evil days. All that was pure gold before has become base metal to-day. In such times it is wisdom not to market pure gold and let it be sold as base metal. I would not risk a single quarrel over singing 'Bande Mataram' at a mixed gathering. It will never suffer from disuse. It is enthroned in the hearts of millions. It stirs to its depth the patriotism of millions in and outside Bengal. Its chosen stanzas are Bengal's gift among many others to the whole nation. The bag and the song will live as long as the nation lives.

REVENUE REDUCTION IN AUNDH

AUNDH, July 1.

The Aundh State have decided to reduce the land revenue to the level of British India.

The survey work is to begin from October next. The Taluk Councils have sanctioned the survey expenditure from their Budgets.—United Press.

WISE WOMEN KNOW—

HAMAM, the truly Swadeshi toilet soap, means economy for the whole family. Each tablet weighs a full ½ lb —yet costs no more than other soaps. That's why everyone is using Hamam. It's great value for money. Try it!

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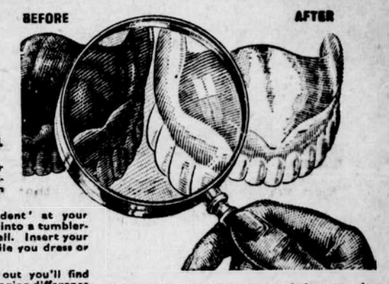

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Steradent

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TOMORROW THIS CASE WILL BE HEARD IN COURT AND I CAN'T GET THE FACTS RIGHT. I'M SO TIRED, MY BRAIN WON'T WORK.
IN COURT
YOU ARE WASTING OUR TIME, MR. CHATTERJEE. IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS YOU HAVEN'T PREPARED THE CASE
(THINKS) WHAT A HUMILIATION. I MUST WIN MY REPUTATION BACK. I'LL SEE A DOCTOR ABOUT MY HEALTH.
AT THE DOCTOR'S
I GET PLENTY OF SLEEP, DOCTOR.
BUT NOT THE RIGHT KIND, MR. CHATTERJEE. YOUR TROUBLE IS NIGHT STARVATION. THIS MEANS YOU ARE NOT REPLACING USED-UP ENERGY DURING SLEEP. I ADVISE YOU TO TAKE HORLICKS EVERY NIGHT BEFORE RETIRING; YOU'LL SOON REGAIN YOUR VITALITY.
THIS HORLICKS IS THE BEST DRINK IN THE WORLD FOR PUTTING YOUR VITALITY BACK! DID YOU USE THE MIXER?
TWO MONTHS LATER
I NEVER THOUGHT YOU'D WIN THAT CASE. HOW DID YOU DO IT? YOUR NAME WILL BE IN ALL THE PAPERS.
HORLICKS IS THE SECRET OF MY SUCCESS!
Special Reduced Offer!
Horlicks tastes best when made in the Horlicks mixer. Just send the disc from the top of any Horlicks pack with As. 8 (for the large Mixer) or As. 4 (for the small Mixer) to P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta.
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If you wake tired, if you suffer from 'nerves,' enervation, depression and that dreadful feeling of exhaustion, GUARD AGAINST "NIGHT STARVATION"

(SAVARNI KAMJORI)

take HORLICKS

—you sleep soundly — wake refreshed— and have extra energy all day

Participation In Active Politics

Kamath-Jawaharlal Correspondence Released

BOMBAY, July 1.

Mr. H. V. Kamath, ex-Secretary of the National Planning Committee, has released through the "United Press" with the permission of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the correspondence that passed between him and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the Committee, in connection with his participation in active politics, and subsequently joining the "Forward Bloc", which resulted in his resignation from the secretaryship of the Committee.

Extracts from the correspondence that passed between them are given below:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote first on May 17, 1939 from Lucknow in the course of which he said:—

My dear Kamath,—Last February some members of the Planning Committee drew my attention to certain statements you had made in connection with the controversy relating to the Congress Presidential election. They were of opinion that a secretary of our Committee should not take an active part in such controversies. I saw those statements of yours and I myself thought that from the point of view of the Planning Committee they were unfortunate. Every Congressman, whether he is a member of the Planning Committee or not, has a perfect right to express his opinion on current political matters. As such you had that right too. But where controversies arise involving criticisms of personalities, it seems to me undesirable that the secretaries of our committees should take an active part in them.

RULE APPLICABLE TO HEADS OF A.-I.C.C.

That is the rule we applied to the heads of our departments in the A.-I.C.C. office and this rule applies all the more to the secretaryship of the Planning Committee, which is a mixed body containing Congressmen and non-Congressmen. The Secretary of such a body should command the confidence of the full Committee and the work is bound to suffer if members of the Committee begin to feel that the Secretary is not functioning properly or is acting in a manner which create difficulties. I have no desire whatever to come in the way of any person holding a particular opinion in regard to current political or other matters. But the active and aggressive expression of that opinion has certain consequences when that person is connected in a secretarial and similar capacity with an office or committee.

I am now told that you have recently publicly associated yourself in a speech with the formation of the "Forward Bloc", which you have joined as a member. I am not concerned with the merits of this question but I do feel that it is unwise and improper for the Secretary of the Planning Committee to be thus associated with controversial politics in the Congress. Some members of the Planning Committee feel this way also. Other Congressmen also object to it for the reasons I have mentioned above.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Kamath's Reply

To this Mr. Kamath replied from Bombay on May 27, 1939:—

My dear Panditji,—I thank you for your kind and considerate letter of the 17th.

When I agreed some months ago to accept your kind offer to me of Secretaryship of the National Planning Committee I did so with a full sense of responsibility and with sole intention of serving the national cause I have espoused. I was influenced by no other considerations. I quite agree with you that this work is not just merely a routine work but requires personal interest in the subject and a certain intensity of application.

I am convinced that the work of the Committee has not suffered in the least on account of my extra-secretarial activities as it is, of course, quite another matter if exception has been taken on grounds of impropriety to my recent utterances and activities in connection with the controversy relating to the Congress Presidential election and the formation of the "Forward Bloc." It is difficult to see how a couple of statements and speeches on my part could embarrass you or any of our members or create difficulties in the work of the Committee. At the same time I am not quite sure in my mind whether any notice should be taken of objections by "other Congressmen" who are not directly connected with the Committee.

Considering the inherently impersonal character of the task in which our Committee is engaged I really cannot see how my participating in controversial politics I am liable to forfeit the confidence of some members of the Committee.

I am grateful to you for having informed me that the matter might be brought up at the next meeting. Whatever decision may be reached on this question at the meeting, my personal regard and esteem for you will continue un diminished.

I shall endeavour to serve my country in other ways and according to my lights. I have not forgotten the advice given me by Mahatmaji over a year ago in a cottage at Juhu that "the field (of national service) is so vast and workers are so few."

Believe me,
Very Sincerely,
Yours,
(Sd.) S. V. KAMATH.

Pandit Nehru's Rejoinder

Replying to Mr. Kamath's letter Pandit Nehru wrote from Bombay on June 16, 1939, in the course of which he said:—

My dear Kamath,—

Three or four days ago we discussed in the Planning Committee our budget and the staff we should keep. You must have seen the budget we have passed. We propose during the next six months and possibly more to work intensively and extensively and have therefore provided for a larger staff. We also felt that the only way to get through the heavy work we have set ourselves to have senior men of considerable position and experience in charge of the office. Prof. K. T. Shah was therefore requested to act as General Secretary and to be the executive head of the office and the organisation. In order to assist him there will be three joint secretaries. The names of these joint secretaries were not put down in our minutes but they were discussed in the committee. The three names were: Guha, Hutheesing and you. It was decided to give you an honorarium of Rs. 350 a month to each of the joint secretaries, who will be whole-time workers of course, working under the general direction of the honorary secretary. It is proposed to allot different spheres of work to each of joint secretaries.

The Committee, on that day, also discussed the desirability of the joint-secretaries or any other member of the staff taking any active part in controversial politics. I mentioned to them the correspondence I have had with you on the subject. They were definitely of opinion that it was undesirable for the joint secretaries to take part in a public manner in such activities. They had no desire to come in the way of any member of the staff holding any opinion but they felt that it might create prejudice and difficulties in the minds of many people if our joint secretaries became prominently associated in any such activities. The Planning Committee is a very mixed body, as you know, and it is no easy matter for us to steer a middle course which is approved not only by all the members of the Committee but the Congress, Provincial Governments as well as the public generally. We have to avoid therefore, anything that might add to these difficulties.

The work in the Planning Committee is for the present of a temporary character. It may last eight months or so. It is possible of course that the Planning Committee may develop into something bigger and more permanent. But that is for the future to determine. For the present we are thinking in terms of the next eight months only.

The office will be working in future directly under the directions of the General Secretary. Probably we shall have a small committee also to decide any matter of principle that might arise. I am sending copies of our correspondence to Prof. K. T. Shah.

Yours Sincerely,
Sd./ Jawaharlal Nehru.

SJT. KAMATH'S REPLY

Mr. Kamath sent the following reply to the above letter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on June 19:—

My dear Panditji,—I thank you for your letter of the 16th.

I made my position sufficiently clear in my last letter. The work of the National Planning Committee will have the first claim on my time and attention. While I assure you that my extra-secretarial activities will not in any way interfere with the work of the Planning Committee, which, I repeat, is above personalities, I think it will be difficult for me to keep aloof from political activities, controversial or otherwise, considering as I do that they are an integral part of national service. If, however, such activities, which I may engage in during my spare time, embarrass the Committee or create difficulties in its work, I am prepared to lay down my office in order that the work of the National Planning Committee may proceed unhampered.

I feel it necessary also to inform you that after the arrival of Shri Subhas Bose in Bombay on the 21st I may, if time permits, attend the "Forward Bloc" Conference and participate in its deliberations. Kindly, therefore, let me know whether or not the Committee desires that I should continue as a Secretary.

With warmest regards,
Yours very sincerely
(Sd.) H. V. KAMATH.

JAWAHAR'S PLEA FOR RECONSIDERATION

The next letter was written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Bombay on June 21, in the course of which he said:—

My dear Kamath,—I hope you will reconsider your decision. I am writing to Subhas Babu on this subject and if you think it necessary, you can consult him. I am helpless in the matter as the Committee's directions are quite clear and we must carry them out. Personally I agree with them also and think no member of our staff should indulge publicly in controversial politics, that is issue statements or make speeches of this kind or otherwise take part publicly. If you feel you cannot agree to those reservations, then I am afraid the only other course open to you is to resign.

Yours sincerely
(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

MR. KAMATH'S REPLY

Mr. Kamath replied to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's above letter on June 22. The following is the reply:—

My dear Panditji.—After your letter of yesterday's date I have no other alternative than to resign. I am afraid I am unable to agree to the conditions laid down in your letter, to the effect that I should not participate in controversial politics, although such spare time extra-secretarial activities on my part will not interfere with the work of the Committee. It may not be out of place for me here to point out that when I accepted the office in January last, no restrictions of any kind were imposed on my political activities and I was not told to refrain from politics, controversial or otherwise. The conditions laid down at present are not far different from those I had to labour under while I was in the Indian Civil Service.

JAWAHAR ON TWO TYPES OF WORK

On receipt of the above letter Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote to Mr. Kamath a letter on June 23, 1939 from Bombay, which stated 'inter alia':—

My dear Kamath.

It is evident that you are far keener on active political work than on the quiet type of work required in the Planning Committee. The two types of work represent different mentalities and cannot with ease be carried on at the same time. I had thought that you would welcome the chance to have the six months training which the Planning Committee would give you.

It is right, that you should follow your bent in the matter and do the work that appeals to you most. Please ask Prof. K. T. Shah to relieve you.

Certainly you can send our correspondence to the Press if you so desire.

Yours, Sincerely,
(Sd.) Jawaharlal Nehru.

MR. KAMATH'S ASSURANCE OF CO-OPERATION

To the above letter of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Mr. Kamath gave a reply on June 24; observing:—

My dear Panditji,—I am grateful to you for having so soon relieved me of my duties and also for permitting me to release our correspondence to the Press. I am being pestered with all manner of questions by various people, and I think the letters we have written to each other will serve to clear the points at issue.

Though a new-comer into the political field I personally see no reason why I should not speak in public or write in the press on controversial matters. It all depends upon what previous preparation one has had.

In conclusion I would however like to make it abundantly clear that my resignation consequent upon the enforcement of the new rule will not in any way affect my personal regard and esteem for you. I shall be ever prepared to offer you my sincere co-operation in the service of our country.

With warmest regards,
Yours, very Sincerely,
(Sd.) H. V. Kamath.
—United Press.

Bombay.

Will Women Of India Lag Behind?

Mrs. Huthesingh's Appeal To Take Part In Cuba Congress For Peace And Liberty

BOMBAY, July 2.

Mrs. Krishna Huthesingh, organising Secretary for India of the Women's World Peace Congress, to be held in Cuba in October, has issued the following appeal to the women of India:—

"One of the most interesting and far-reaching manifestations of the growing participation by women in world affairs will occur in Cuba, in October 1939. At the Women's World Congress, there will meet women of five Continents who will consider the problem of the organisation of the world and the part that must be played by women. The official scope of the Congress and the widespread support and interest already aroused prove that if women are successful in making their voice heard in their demands for peace and justice, then a new and hopeful note will sound across the world. Uncertainty and despair will give place to confidence, when millions of world mothers move forward to protect their homes and their loved ones from the horrors of war.

Work is being carried on in many countries for organising a strong and representative delegation for Cuba Congress. IT WOULD NOT BE IN THE FITNESS OF THINGS FOR INDIA TO REMAIN ALOOF FROM SO IMPORTANT A GATHERING. ALL WOMEN AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS INTERESTED IN THE CONGRESS FOR PEACE AND LIBERTY, AND WISH FOR INFORMATION OR DESIRING TO PARTICIPATE IN IT SHOULD COMMUNICATE TO MRS. KRISHNA HUTHESINGH, SATKINA MANSIONS, CARMICHAEL ROAD, BOMBAY."—A. P.

RESPONSE "BEYOND ALL PRAISE"

(Continued from page 1)

of those forces, regular and auxiliary, who have throughout firmly shouldered their great responsibilities."

The Prime Minister added a few weighty remarks coupled with an unmistakable warnings on the conclusion of the reading of the royal message. "We are living in critical and dangerous times (he said). We are ourselves a peaceful nation, and we desire no quarrels with any one. But let no one make the mistake of supposing that we are not ready to throw our whole strength into the scale, if need be, to resist aggression whether against ourselves or against those whose independence we have undertaken to defend."

"FOURTH ARM" OF STATE

In the beginning of his broadcast, Mr. Chamberlain said that the afternoon parade had been something quite new in our history for it was the first time our civil defence forces had been recognised as a fourth arm, standing side by side with the auxiliaries of the three fighting forces as a definite part of the organisation of our country's protection.

"This is a natural development following the realisation that modern war is no longer what it used to be—a conflict confined to the armed forces of nations. In these days the civil population too is right in the front line and it becomes the duty of every citizen to help in the defence of the home front.

COUNTRY'S ANSWER

"It was for this reason (said the Prime Minister to the listeners) that you were asked, all of you, to consider what you could do and what part you could play in national service. Your answer has now been given and within a few months you have added nearly one and quarter million volunteers to our defence forces of all kinds.

The Prime Minister said, "The spirit which has been shown by National Service Volunteers has been beyond all praise. Many of you, I know, are giving up your amusements and leisure, evening after evening, often after a long day's work, in order to fit and train yourselves, for effective service if at any time a call, for it should come. Every day that passes sees fresh advance towards the perfecting of our civil defence force in which you already begin to feel pride like that which has long existed in the fighting forces. The knowledge of what you are doing must greatly increase our confidence in our ability to face the future with calmness and equanimity".

The Prime Minister then read the King's message as given.—Reuter.

Flying Boats For Indian Section Of I. A. Routes

LONDON, July 2.

Three new flying boats will start operating on the Indian section of the Imperial Airways routes this week, in replacement of land-planes now used in supplementary services between Alexandria and Karachi, the crews of which will be released for training in the New Ensign Air-liners at Croydon.

The first flying boat leaves for Karachi on July 3, and all the three will be eventually replaced by Ensign Air-liners operating as the permanent land-plane service between London and Calcutta, duplicating the present flying boat service on this route.—Reuter.

MARLENE DIETRICH'S LUGGAGE DETAINED

NEW YORK, June 14.

As Miss Marlene Dietrich, the film actress, was about to depart for France in the liner Normandie this afternoon, Internal Revenue officers seized 34 pieces of luggage belonging to her and removed them from the liner.

The collector who ordered the seizure asserted that she owed the Government a large sum for income-tax. He said that in 1936 Miss Dietrich, now an American citizen but then a resident alien, had made a film in England for a sum which had made her liable for 240,000 dol. (£48,000) in income-tax.

Miss Dietrich said that she had paid 105,000 dol. (£21,000) in tax that year, and, so far as she knew, had paid her income-tax in full every year. Her luggage was returned after she had deposited jewellery valued at 100,000 dol. (£20,000) as security, and she sailed in the Normandie.

CALLED TO BAR AT INNS OF COURT

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 22.

The following Indians were called to the Bar of the Inns of Court.

LINCOLN'S INN

1. L. Shaffi.
2. Amrit Lal Rai.
3. Mahesha Padmanathan Chitty Ratnam
4. Ayalam Devrar Varadarajulu Reddy.
5. Kirit Singh Gohil.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

6. S. N. Jan
7. M. M. Rafique
8. A. A. D. Daondi.
9. J. Chopra.
10. K. N. Singh.
11. B. M. Gupta.
12. D. D. Chowdhri.
13. M. A. Rahman.
14. S. Khan.
15. J. S. Dawda.
16. B. D. Sanwal.
17. M. B. Mehta.
18. S. N. Gurtu.

INNER TEMPLE

19. K. Kundanmal.
20. K. Singh.
21. A. T. Al-Khalil.
22. H. V. Shah.

GRAY'S INN

23. Nootakki Venkateswara Rao.
24. Danial Alma Latifi.
25. Jagat Chandra Acharya.
26. Shiv Mohan Khatri.

MR. AND MRS. CAMA LEAVE FOR EUROPE

Among the passengers who left by s.s. "Strathmore" on Saturday were Mr. M. N. Cama, Managing Director of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and "Bombay Sentinel", and Mrs. Cama.

Mr. Cama was given a tea party by members of his staff on Friday evening in the offices of the three newspapers. On Saturday he and Mrs. Cama were seen off at the Mole by many members of his staff who wished them "Bon Voyage".

Satyagrahis Jailed: 62 Arrested On Friday Afternoon

VIZAPUR (Hyderabad-Dn.), July 1.

Mr. Bakshishram of Dinanagar and 63 Arya Satyagrahis were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the local Munsiff's Court. They have been removed to Aurangabad Jail.

Sixty-two more under the leadership of Mr. Ramchandra Chowdhry of Gwalior were arrested last afternoon on their way from the Railway station by Mr. Syed Sujjat Ali, Sub-Inspector and a party of police.

So far eight Satyagraha jathas totalling nearly 200 have been arrested here.—United Press.

India Is Ready For Another Battle

SUBHAS BELIEVES IN COUNTRY'S PREPAREDNESS

Organisation Of States' Subjects Urged

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The need for organisation of Kisans and workers as also the States' people so that India could launch an effective campaign against British Imperialism and secure India's freedom without delay, was emphasized by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose at a largely attended meeting at Hirabaug this evening. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party. Mr. Meherally presided.

NEED FOR A STATES COMMITTEE

The freedom's battle, said Mr. Bose, could never be won if the large section of India's population comprising the States subjects was going to be left severely alone to solve their own problems. He suggested the setting up of a special committee called the States Committee for the purpose of chalking out a plan of action for the States.

Referring to the struggle at Rajkot, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose said that it had led to an awakening among subjects in all the Indian States but the change in the tactics of Mahatma Gandhi had hampered a movement which was gaining momentum every day.

"It is a blunder" observed Mr. Bose "to say that the country is not ready for a fight. The remark is unfair to a nation which has put up one of the toughest fights against British Imperialism during the last 20 year."

Mr. Bose thought that the Congress leaders who opined that the country was not prepared for a fight at this stage were only exhibiting their own weakness.

ORGANISE KISANS

Referring to the need for organisation of Kisans, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose criticised the resolution passed by the A.I.C.C. laying down that no Congressman should organise any kind of Satyagraha without the previous sanction of the Provincial Congress Committee concerned. This resolution, he said, would lead to Congressmen forfeiting the confidence reposed in them by peasants and workers. Those who had the interests of Kisans would only be compelled to go against the resolution at the risk of inviting disciplinary action.

After referring to the aims of the "Forward Bloc", Babu Subhas Chandra Bose appealed to the citizens to join his party in larger numbers.

TRAFFIC DISLOCATION ON E. B. RAILWAY

LALMONIRHAT (Assam), July 1.

Reports of unprecedented and incessant rains causing dislocation in train traffic at several places on the East Bengal Railway have been received here.

Train service between Kokrajhar and Rangiya on the Parbatipur-Amingaon section of the E. B. Railway has been completely suspended. Likewise train service between Tangla and Majbhat on the Rangiya-Rangapara North Section of the same Railway has been suspended since this morning due to heavy and continuous rain.

There is no likelihood of the flood subsiding for another four or five days, according to the Divisional Superintendent of the Railway, Lalmonirhat.—United Press.

WARTIME DECREES IN FRANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

negotiations with a view to an Anglo-French-Soviet agreement."—Reuter.

BECK RECEIVES DANZIG COMMISSIONER

Nazi Tactics To Squeeze Poland Out Of Danzig

WARSAW, July 1.

Col. Beck this afternoon received M. Chadacki, Polish Commissioner of Danzig, who has returned here to report on Nazi military preparations in Danzig.

It is thought that the consultation may be concerned with the form of a note to be despatched to the Danzig Senate demanding explanation of preparations in the demilitarised zone.

No Sudden Coup

Well-informed quarters do not believe that the preparations foreshadow a sudden coup in the face of Lord Halifax's warning.

It is the general belief that the present tactics are a series of pinpricks, no single one of which could be considered serious enough to constitute an infringement of Poland's independence but aiming at squeezing Poland out of the Free City and thus present Europe with an accomplished fact without resort to war.

Poles Determined.

Polish officials however have repeatedly declared that Poland will not tolerate an infringement of her rights in Danzig and Lord Halifax's speech has consequently had a heartening effect.—Reuter.

THUNDER WEATHER

(Continued from page 6).

Pass opens through the Carpathians towards Poland's second largest city—Cracow, and the strategic 'industrial triangle, where Polish war industry is concentrated. The Reichswehr command believes it possible to overrun the Polish defence lines and burst into the heart of the country within a month of the initial surprise attack. The Fourteenth Corps under Gen von Wietersheim is there (this Corps includes the only four fully motorised divisions in the German Army) together with the 2nd. Mountain Division (Innsbruck.)

* * * *

The main object of subjecting Slovakia in March was to bring the Army upon this southern Polish frontier, which was unfortified, yet the deliberate concentration of heavy industry in the area just to the north was with the sole object of removing the war industries as far from the original German border as possible and placing them near the friendly Czech frontier, defended by the efficient Army which was destroyed at Munich.

I have received reports that Italian troops are in this area also. It is at least certain that Hitler intends to throw all the Axis forces into motion, not only there but in Albania and the East Mediterranean. Tientsin is very near to Danzig and may be a suburb of Berlin.

Two Killed In Attempt At Highway Robbery

HYDERABAD, (Sind), July 1.

Two persons are reported to have been killed when a gang of Muslims made an attempt to rob the occupants of a lorry plying on Badin Road.

It appears the robbers stopped a passing lorry and relieved a Hindu Shetia of Rs. 1,200. They also removed ornaments on the person of his wife. When they attempted to remove her nose-ring she pleaded in the name of Allah. Hearing this, a Muslim passenger charged them with an axe and killed two of them.—United Press.

Discovery Of Sulphur Mine In Sind

KARACHI, July 1.

What is described to be a mine of sulphur has been discovered near Laki, a place of Hindu pilgrimage, in Dadu district.

Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, Minister for Public Works, who visited the place recently, came across a wide range of hills with yellow-coloured stone. Suspecting that this stone might contain sulphur, the Minister brought some specimens to Karachi.

These stones have been examined in the Government Laboratory and they are found to contain 32.82 per cent of sulphur.—United Press.

No Compromise On Fundamental Issue

Indians In Burma Are British Subjects And Hence Entitled To Full Rights Of Citizenship, Urges Indian Chamber Of Commerce

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

"Indians in Burma are entitled to the fullest rights of citizenship and on this fundamental issue, there should be no compromise on the part of the Government of India," observe the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta in the course of a communication addressed to the Government of India in the Home Department regarding the present unsatisfactory position of Indians in Burma.

The Committee refer to the appointment by the Government of Burma on 17th June last of the Commission to enquire into the problems connected with Indian immigration into Burma and regret that there is no direct Indian representation on a basis of equality in this Commission, but that the enquiry has been entrusted to a sole Commissioner to be assisted by the one Burman and one Indian Assessor.

The Committee also urge the Government of India to see that it is made clear that the proposed enquiry refers to the immigration of unskilled labour only, as the present terms of reference are very wide and include all questions pertaining to Indian immigration. The Committee refer to the various discussions at the time of the consideration of the present Government of India and Burma Acts in the House of Commons, at the Round Table Conference and in the Joint Select Committee when it was made clear that it was not intended to make any discrimination as regards the Indians entering Burma. Repeated assurances were given by the British Government about ensuring "equal rights and opportunities for any British subject is generally resident or carrying on trade or business in Burma".

WHY EXCLUDE INDIANS ONLY?

If British subjects can claim free entry in India and Burma on the ground that they are British subjects and cannot be discriminated against, it is at least illogical to deny the same rights to Indians in Burma who are also British subjects and who have been enjoying this right all these years. The Committee deplore that for the first time in the constitutional history of the British Commonwealth, power is given to the Government of Burma under the present Act to exclude Indians by specifically mentioning their name although even the worst kind of racial legislation in South Africa has never excluded Indians qua Indians.

The Committee refer to the important part played by Indian capital and labour in the economic development of Burma, both of which met a real demand in the country and quote from the recent report of the Riot Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Burma that "there will always be room in Burma for the Indian and if there were not, Burma herself probably would be the loser". The Committee point out to the extensive interest of the ten lacs of Indians in Burma and state that the total capital invested by Indian bankers alone is about Rs. 75 crores. The Committee also point out that Indian immigration into Burma has been continuously declining during the last decade which proves that the so-called "peril" of Indian penetration of Burma has been the subject of undue exaggeration mainly for the purpose of racial agitation against Indians.

GANDHI-SMUTS AGREEMENT

The Committee also oppose any attempt at drawing a distinction between the permament Indian residents in Burma and the seasional immigrants into that country in endeavouring to secure better rights for the domiciled Indians. The Committee recall the analogy of South Africa where the Indian community voluntarily accepted under the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement the total prohibition of further Indian immigration into South Africa in the hope and with the expectation that the status of the resident Indian population would be maintained and improved. It is well known how these hopes have been completely frustrated and the position of the domiciled Indians there has been steadily deteriorating.

The Committee also refer to the question of payment of compensation for losses sustained by Indians during the riots in Burma last year. The Committee note that the announcements made by the Government of India from time to time indicate that so far as the principle of compensation is concerned, the Government of India agree that this should be claimed and urge that the question should be settled without any delay as the chief value of compensation depends upon the speed with which it is given. The Committee also urge the Government of India to exercise their moral pressure on the Government of Burma to ensure adequate protection for Indian lives and property in Burma. The Committee make it clear that what Indians in Burma want is not any special privileges or prerogatives but freedom to follow their peaceful avocations and elementary rights of citizenship.

SCIENCE and INDUSTRY

Are Mineral Resources Of India Extinct?

Metals Like Gold, Silver And Copper Were In Use In This Country In 4,000 B. C.!

It is deplorable that except for coal, we do not possess even the barest knowledge about the reserve and resources of other minerals, not to speak of discovery of new ones. Yet, the discoveries of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro have shown that the people of India had used even in 4000 B.C. metals like gold, silver and copper in plenty and lead and tin in limited quantities for making alloys. It is believed that these metals were imported to these places in large quantities mostly from Indian deposits. Indians, therefore, must have possessed sufficient knowledge of working these metalliferous deposits and extracting metals from them.

UNKNOWN ORES.

Ores of metals like that of zinc, the metallurgy of which has been elaborately described in ancient Hindu Chemistry dated 1300 to 1550 A.D., are now almost unknown among the mineral deposits of India. Zinc deposits occur in India proper in Bihar, Madras and Punjab, but very little is known about them. Again there are extensive applications of mercury in Hindu chemistry, especially in the Hindu science of medicine. No important deposit of mercury is at present known in India. If at that time cinnabar was not imported from foreign countries, especially China, mercury deposits are yet to be discovered in India.

SULPHUR.

Where are the sulphur deposits of India, a substance largely used by the ancient as well as by the medieval Indians? Until recently, even during the Moghul and Marhatta rules, all the sulphur required for the manufacture of gunpowder seems to have been obtained locally. Sulphur deposits are known to occur in Kalat District of Baluchistan and in the small volcanic island, the Barren Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. One of the members of this group of islands is known as Narkunda, probably distorted form of the Sanskrit name, Narka-Kundam. From its Sanskrit name, it seems the place was known to the Indians and probably they used to obtain their supply of sulphur from this place. At present the supply of sulphur at these places seems to be insignificant. Certainly, however, these areas require to be properly investigated for sulphur. Though the description of jewels and gems are meagre and vague, there is no denial of the fact that all the diamonds that the world saw till the middle of the last century came from India. The diamond mining industry is another mineral industry which requires our attention for its revival.

Again gold is distributed more widely throughout India than any other useful mineral with the exception of iron ore. The very names of some rivers and villages, e.g., Subarnarekha and Sonapet in Bihar, Subarn Siri and Dhan Siri in Assam, Sona in U.P., Dhanpur in Mandi, and Sohna in Delhi, convey the idea that gold washing has been carried on in their valleys for a long time. According to La Touche, Assam is said to have enjoyed under Assamese kings a high reputation as a gold producing country, but several reasons have combined to render the industry unprofitable, and within the last 60 years it has become practically extinct.

DIAMOND AND GOLD.

The hope of reviving the placer diamond and gold industries lies in tackling the geology of their deposits in broader lines. The much improved methods of working these deposits as followed in other parts of the world if resorted to will once again put these industries on a sound footing. Indian Universities like those of Benares, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Mysore, as well as the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, are now-a-days producing very efficient and capable geologists qualified to take up the mineral investigations in our country, and will it be too much to expect that they will do the spade work necessary in the beginning for the conservation and revival of India's mineral trade?—"Industry."

TYRE MANUFACTURE IN INDIA

Great Scope For New Industry

(From A Correspondent)

Concrete evidence of the industrialisation in India is shown by the figures given below. These figures though only of direct reference to the tyre industry must be of interest to all to whom the future welfare of India is of some concern. These figures were supplied by Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.

In 1930 the average mileage value of both car and commercial tyre stood at a 100. 1935 marks the establishment of the Dunlop Factory in India and the average mileage value grew to 120 in that year and 155 in 1939 for car tyres. From 125 in 1935 to 140 in 1939 for commercial tyres.

A further result of the establishment of this factory may be seen in the reduction of prices of typical tyres.

	Car	Giant
1935	Rs. 48. 8	Rs. 127. 4
1939	Rs. 36. 8	Rs. 96. 4

It will be seen that the public now receive greater value for money spent on equipping each wheel. In view of the greatly increasing number of wheels in India this point must be of some considerable importance. A rough estimate gives us the number of wheels in India as follows:

	Car	Giant
1933	453,000	177,400
1935	482,750	189,900
1939	510,000	202,600

Results of such a nature gained in the first three years of the establishment of their factory gave the Dunlop Company every encouragement. The service to the public in the reduction of costs is a part of a great service that can be better realised when it is seen that the factory purchases wherever possible all commodities for manufacture in India itself and furthermore gives employment to many of her countrymen. It has often been remarked that the future of India rests very largely in industrialisation. It is from proof such as that given above that one receives the necessary faith to carry out such a policy.

Violating The Right Of Free Speech

U. S. Supreme Court Pulls Up Mayor For Interfering With Labour Meetings

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

The Supreme Court of the United States today held that the famous Mayor Hague and other Jersey City officials were guilty of violating the Constitutional guarantees of free speech and free assembly when they interfered with C.I.O. meetings in the city. Mayor Hague's officials had made arrests without too much formality, had interfered with the distribution of handbills, had been known to lose their tempers on occasions. . . all these things were un-Constitutional. Referring to the activities of the G.I.O. people the Court said:—

"Citizenship of the United States would be little better than a name if it did not carry with it the right to discuss national legislation and the benefits, advantages and opportunities to accrue to citizens therefrom. All of the respondents proscribed activities had this single aim and end." (Compel, through mass pressure, enforcement of the National Labour Relations Act.)

REFUGEES IN CUBA

A shipload with refugees is at present in Cuban waters. Permission to land is denied due to restrictive regulations; many of the hundreds on board have not got the necessary bond money (1500 Rupees each). This tendency on part of the Cuban and other governments to be less friendly towards the refugees than formerly, is echoed over here. Even liberal circles are becoming (privately) aware, of the potentialities of this flood of humanity. With increasing unemployment, and W.P.A. cuts, as our daily bread,—the fact that so many of these refugees are immediately absorbed in private industry to the exclusion of Americans, is arousing considerable resentment, particularly in the South. It must be remembered that the Ku Klux Klan and unbelievable poverty are twin rulers among the Whites in the South particularly the poorer Whites. The majority of the refugees are non-Christian—and there have already been cases of protests to Washington and mass violence. The South wants its own unemployed taken care of first! The fact that the coming of the refugees will influence 1940 politics is certain.

WINDSOR'S PEACE APPEAL

The response of the American Press to the Duke of Windsor's radio speech was interesting An American organization, the "Friends of the Duke of Windsor in America," has issued a booklet quoting editorial comments from publications in different parts of the country. The general attitude is unqualified approval; Edward was always a favourite of America, except during abdication days when many New Yorkers were more Holy than old Lord Baldwin and the Archbishop themselves! Symbolical of some responses to this "dignified . . . appeal, well worth listening to," was one Pennsylvania paper's editorial:

"Behind the peace appeal of the exiled British prince, once himself as circumstances permitted a soldier, there is a vast unearthly murmuring, a soundless sound of men calling from another time and place."

"It is not that these dead do not speak. We will not listen. That is the world's tragedy."

MOONEY

As this is being written, Tom Mooney is speaking in Madison Square Garden to 20,000 cheering enthusiastic adherents of the philosophy he teaches. As this is being written preparations are being rushed to greet Their Britannic Majesties.

KING AND QUEEN

We Americans, and that includes those of us who know something about India and about other sections of the Empire on which the Sun Never Sets, we do not oppose the King and Queen as human beings. There is nothing to contradict the impression that Their Majesties are charming and lovable human beings—people of flesh and blood whom chance has thrown into unenviable roles. Their behaviour throughout the Canadian Trip has been excellent. It is safe to say that their breaking of rules and ceremonial, their obvious desire to be friendly, their spontaneous gestures of oneness with the people,—have done much to make Canada more loyal to the British Crown than ever before.

These things we admit. But in many sections of the American Press you will likewise find a cool analysis of what this trip means in terms of the coming European War. The loyalty of Canada seems assured. Have the gentlemen in Downing Street forgotten that we in America are no longer part of the British set-up?

SUN NEVER SETS!

Official Washington faces the British Royal visit with mixed feelings. President Roosevelt is ostentatiously silent. Mrs. Roosevelt talks in the press, about the problems of wining and dining the White House Guests. Sir Ronald Lindsay, who is soon to be succeeded as Ambassador by the distinguished Christian Scientist the Marquess of Lothian, well-known authority on Indian election districts,—Sir Ronald is unhappily constrained to face the Gentlemen of the Press and work zealously in an effort to soften the under-current of indifference-to-say-the-least to the visit . . . . It's all very interesting . . . .

Somebody tells the joke: "Why doesn't the Sun set on the British Empire?" Answer: "God doesn't trust the Englishman in the Dark!"

CHRISTIAN SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION SCHEME

(Continued From Page 14)

clear on the point when he said that it was better to cast away the eye or the limb that offended rather than permit the body to suffer on account of it.

WOMAN'S VIEW OF IT.

Mrs. Violet Alva putting forward the woman's piont of view said that men were, as ever, hard nuts to crack. But she had not come across a single woman who had not welcomed prohibition. If they still felt like arguing about prohibition she suggested that they should talk to their mothers or wives, while away from the peg, and they would be easily convinced.

Mr. Malelu felt that every rupees spent on liquor was a double edged dagger driven into the heart of the country. It ruined a man mentally and morally and deprived him of proper nutrition which he could have bought with the money spent on liquor.

Mr. D'Silva said that Gandhiji's object was not only to bring about Political Swaraj, but Moral Swaraj by freeing the people from the domination of Vice.

Prohibition was a necessary operation to remove a cancer which had crept into the body politic If the process caused some pain it had to be borne so that it may leave people healthy and happy

MUNSHI FLOORS OPPOSITIONISTS.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, in the course of his speech said by stopping drink the citizens of Bombay saved from 3 1/2 to 4 crores of rupees and the Government would lose one crore and twenty lakhs of rupees. This loss they proposed to make up by the property tax. If they must recover one crore it would be more equitable to recover it from 35,000 property owners who after all got their five per cent. return than make the weak, the poor, and the miserable pay four crores of rupees in order that Government may get a part of it.

After quoting from the Testament, Pope Leo XIII, Pope Pius X Cardinal Manning and other leaders of the Christian Church in support of prohibition Mr. Munshi said:—

"Are we to be told that we are wroung in our fight against drink? The Congress as you know is not merely a political movement. It has tremendous moral background. It is inspired to action by a man whose place in history is with the Prophets of ages. Like the calculators and economists we cannot allow the Bombay Government to make money out of a sedulously fostered nefarious trade We cannot allow the State to tax the cravings of the weak whom the State tempts by its licensed trade.

"There is a vocal section in this City which clamours against Prohibition in the name of liberty. What is this liberty? The liberty which this section wants is the liberty to sell poison so that others may get drunk and pay money. Would you consider it liberty if such a demand were made by other classes of men who make money out of the weakness, vice and bestiality of men?

Mr. Joachim Alva proposed a hearty vote of thanks.

Bomb Explosion Sequel

ALLAHABAD, July 1

The police examined the premises wherein a bomb exploded last evening and found a mutilated tin box.

From an account of the splintered wall and the pieces of stones and the distance to which the stones were thrown, the bomb seems to be very powerful.—United Press

Governor's Assent To Sind Bills

KARACHI, July 1.

His Excellency the Governor of Sind has accorded his assent to the Dowry Bill, the Tobacco Bill and the Motor Sales Taxation Bill.—United Press.

BIHAR CONGRESS EXECUTIVE DECISIONS

PATNA, June 30.

At a meeting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee held this morning under the presidentship of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the following resolution was moved by Mr. R. Ojha, a member from Saran:—

"This Committee notes with regret the dissatisfaction that has been created as a result of the selection of candidates for the District Board by the Working Committee. This Committee further protests against the policy of the Woking Committee which is in utter violation of the instruction of Gandhiji and Babu Rajendra Prasad."

The resolution was lost by 96 to 11 votes.

The meeting passed the following resolution, which was adopted by the Working Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee in March last.:—

"The executives of local bodies should not be executives of District Congress Committees."—United Press.

SPEAKERS' CONFERENCE

SIMLA, July 1.

One hundred and twenty-one items relating "inter alia" to the points of privileges, procedure and conduct of proceedings figure on the formidable agenda framed and circulated for the Conference of Presidents and Speakers of Provincial Legislatures, which opens here on July 17 under the chairmanship of Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Central Legislative Assembly.

Except Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, Speaker of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly, all Presidents and Deputy Presidents of Legislative Councils and Spekers and Deputy Speakers of Provincial Assemblies and their secretaries will participate in the three days' discussions.—United Press.

MR. JHABWALA TO MEET PEONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 30.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Labour leader, will meet peons of various departments of Surat, to-morrow morning at Surat station while going for Ahmedabad, and will also meet them on Monday, during his return journey from Ahmedabad.

SUBHAS CITED AS WITNESS

Case Against Batliwala At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has been cited as a defence witness in the sedition case against Mr. S. S. Batliwalla, which is pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The ground for calling Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as a defence witness as stated by the accused's counsel is that Mr. Batliwalla was prosecuted for speech dealing with the War resolution adopted at the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress of which Mr. Bose was the President.

The case was adjourned to July 14 when Mr. Bose will be examined.—United Press.

ASSAM BAN ON "INDIAN BASTILLE"

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Under the Press Emergency Powers Act, the Assam Government have proscribed "In the Andamans—The Indian Bastille," a book in English by Mr. Bejoya Sinha;" "Krishaker Katha," a book in Bengali by Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed and "National Front," Vol. II No. 15, a news-sheet in English edited by Mr. Puranchand Joshi. —United Press.

Birthday Celebration Of Nawab Of Balasinor

(From A Correspondent.)

BANSDA, July. 2.

The birthday celebrations of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Balasinor were celebrated at Baroda on the 28th June. A garden party was given by the Nawab Saheb on this auspicious occasion which proved to be a very successful social function attended by the Secretary to the Resident Capt. Chauncey, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Thakore Saheb of Jambughoda, Col. Shivarajsingh, Gen. Shinde and other prominent officers and members of Baroda High court and the leading citizens, friends and well-wishers. Over hundred prominent citizens of Balasinor were especially invited to Bansda on the occasion and the guests wished the Nawab Saheb many happy returns of the day.

In the morning Capt. Chauncey paid a visit to the Nawab Saheb to congratulate him. Messages of good wishes were from His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda and the Resident Col. Gillan and from the Balasinor State subjects residing in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN BRITAIN

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 25.

It is stated that anti-Semitism is growing in Great Britain and the United States. In this connection some interesting information has recently come into the hands of a British correspondent. It will be remembered that some time ago a young Polish Jew named Grynzpan shot and killed Herr von Rath, a secretary at the German Embassy in Paris. The trial of the accused is expected to take place fairly soon, and Dr. Goebbels has issued instructions that it is to be made the occasion for a general attack on Jewry as a whole.

These instructions, which, through the indiscretion of a lady friend of a German newspaper correspondent, received a wider circulation than intended by Dr. Goebbels, are too lengthy to quote in full, but contain some entertaining passages. it was suggested that it might be possible to find traces of Jewish blood in Maitre de Moro-Giafferi, counsel for the defence. A Nazi racial expert commenting on this said that it would be difficult, Moro-Giafferi being Corsican, but that there was a promise in the idea since as such he may be presumed to have Moorish blood in his veins! When the trial comes on a brochure will be issued entitled "The attack on Peace." It will argue that the affair was an international Jewish plot designed to disturb German-French relations and increase the chances of war.

How this should be done was explained to the correspondents of the German newspapers in Paris at a meeting at the German Embassy in Paris recently by a high official of the German Government. "Everything must be done," they were instructed, "to open the eyes of the French public to the fact that Jewry was behind this crime."

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

Madras Govt. Measures To Encourage Recruitment

The following Press Note has been issued by the Ministry of Public Information:—

The Government have had under consideration for sometime past the measures to be adopted to encourage recruitment to the Indian Territorial Force. They considered that to encourage Government servants to join the Force would be an effective proof of their interest in developing it. In the past there have been certain obstacles in the way of Government servants joining the Force. The Government have removed these as far as possible and have ordered that in future substitutes may be appointed in the place of Government servants undergoing training in the Indian Territorial Force and that if the military pay of the person deputed for training is less than his civil pay that difference should always be made good by Government. The period of training will as at present be treated as duty. The Government hope that private employers will follow the example of the Government and give their employees facilities for joining the Force.

Tamil Congress Executive Decisions

MADRAS, July 1.

The lot of Indians in British Colonies and those in Ceylon formed the subjects of resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the Tamilnad Congress Committee at its meeting this morning. Mr. Ramaswami Reddiar, president, was in the chair.

Mrs. BAJAJ FOR SIKAR

JAIPUR.

Mrs. Jamaki Devi Bajaj, accompanied by Mr. Radhakrishna Bajaj, has left for Sikar where they will meet the Prajamandal workers and explain the constructive programme to the people.

Mrs. Bajaj, it is understood, will meet the Senior Officer of Sikar in connection with the fire havoc at Reengus, where one-fourth of the town has been reduced to ashes. Relief work has already been started there by the Prajamandal.—United Press.

Indian Students Going To Leeds University

Mr. G. P. Majumdar writes from Indian Majlis, University of Leeds:—

It may not be known to the Indian public, and particularly to the Indian students, intending to come over to Leeds that there exists in Leeds the Leeds Indian Majlis to render them any service they might require while coming to this place for the first time. We shall be glad to meet them at the station and find out suitable accommodation for them if previous intimation be sent to any of the following office-bearers:—

Mr. G. P. Majumdar, President; Mr. K. C. Choudhuri, Treasurer; 39, Lyddon Terrace, Leeds, 2, England; Mr. A. F. M. A. Khan, Secretary; Leeds Indian Majlis, The University, Leeds, 2, England.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 1

P and O S N ss Strathmore of 13993 reg tons, Captain E M Coates arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalajyoti of 2698 reg tons, Captain J G Connor arrived from Calcutta via Colombo and Tuticorin with general cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil ss Tanker British General of 4102 reg tons, D C Barton arrived from Abadan with cargo of fuel and diesel oil.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalavihar of 3381 reg tons, Captain J V Jackson arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with passengers, rice and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Ockenfels of 4681 reg tons, Captain W Meybohm arrived from Bunder Shapour via Gulf Ports and Marmagoa with ore and general cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Bidevind of 2908 reg tons, Captain M Roberg arrived from New York via Persian Gulf Ports with general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

J Mackintosh ss Stanvold of 603 reg tons, Captain J H Bailey sailed for Karachi in water ballast.

P and O S N ss Strathmore of 13993 reg tons, Captain E M Coates sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell ss Pres Polk of 6612 reg tons, Captain C W Hawkins sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Trautenfels of 3924 reg tons, Captain F Griese sailed for Port Said, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O S N ss Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain F Ahier sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Begum of 3656 reg tons Captain O G R Jons sailed for Rangoon via Cochin Coast Ports and Colombo with passengers and local cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalajyoti of 2698 reg tons, Captain J G Connor sailed for Karachi with passengers and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Bidevind of 2908 reg tons, Captain M Roberg sailed for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessel booked for loading on 1-7-39.

S S Ginyo Maru (N Y K) for Karachi, Colombo and China Japan Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 1

1 Jeypore 3209 Karachi 2-7 M M
2 Ockenfels 4679 Bremen N F L Edwards
4 Goldenfels 4845 Karachi 3-7 L Edwards.
5 Star of Suez 3110 Port Said 4-7 L Dreyfus.
7 Nagpore 3226 Japan 5-7 M M
8 Trautenfels 3924 Karachi 2-7 L Edwards
10 Kelvinbank 2337 Calcutta 3-7 T Morrison
14 Dalgoma 3571 London 5-7 M M
15 Kenya 4646 Durban 5-7 M M
16 Pres Polk 7065 New York 1-7 F F Campbell

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalajyoti 2698 Karachi 1-7 Scindia S N
3 Barala 1099 Persian Gulf 5-7 M M
12/13 Orna 4058 Calcutta 3-7 M M
9 Begum 3656 Rangoon 1-7 T Morrison
14 Vita 1955 Busra 6-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalavihar 3381 N F N F Scindia S N
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
P Vasna 2026 N F N F M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 9-7-39 M M
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N
Carthage 20-7-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL
Castalia 5-7-39 Anchor Line
City of Durban 8-7-39 K Nixon
Clan Macbryan 1-7-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG
Barenfels 10-7-39 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Hoegh Silverlight 3-7-39 Volkart Bros.
Steel Inventor 6-7-39 M M
City of Wellington 9-7-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO
Ceylon 7-7-39 L Edwards

FROM GENOA
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Casaregis 7-7-39 L Triestino
Riv 4-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-7-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 4-7-39 O S Kaisha
Nagato Maru 19-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 23-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 2-7-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 7-7-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA
Bandra 6-7-39 M M
Varela 8-7-39 M M

FROM RANGOON
Surada 5-7-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN
Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 10-7-39 M M

FROM BASSEIN
Gazana 8-7-39 M M

FROM KARACHI
Zinzan Maru 30-6-39 N Y Kaisha
Mouenfels 9-7-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Strathmore 1-7-39 P and O S N
Bhutan 4-7-39 M M
Dalgoma 5-7-39 M M
Ranpura 8-7-39 P and O S N
Maloja 15-7-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Hongkong 6-7-39 K Nixon
Castalia 22-7-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG
Ockenfels 6-7-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 1-7-39 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 13-7-39 L Triestino

FOR SIGON
Riv 5-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Zinzan Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Nagpore 5-7-39 P and O S N
Husimi Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 16-7-39 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 18-7-39 O S Kaisya
Ginyo Maru 14-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Somali 17-7-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Canton 6-7-39 P and O S N
Atlas Maru 9-7-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY
Narkunda 13-7-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA
Barala 5-7-39 M M
Vita 6-7-39 M M

FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 19-7-39 M M
Kenya 5-7-39 M M

FOR PORT SAID
Star of Suez 4-7-39 L Dreyfus

FOR RANGOON
Begum 1-7-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA
Kelvinbank 3-7-39 T Morrison
Casaregis 8-7-39 L Triestino
Orna 3-7-39 M M

FOR KARACHI
Ginyo Maru 4-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Trautenfels 2-7-39 L Edwards
Jeypore 2-7-39 M M
Goldenfels 3-7-39 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Strathallan (boats) 30-6-39
S Barala 30-6-39
S S Netravati 1-7-39

EXPORTS

S S Nagpore for Osaka: 460 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 100 bales raw cotton P Hirachand; 300 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton K M Natohoo; 100 bales raw cotton Muljee Jetha.

For Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha; 206 bales raw cotton P Madhavani; 200 bales raw cotton S Karamsi; 400 bales raw cotton Kotak; 200 bales raw cotton K Vishram; 100 bales raw cotton Podar Trading; 100 bales raw cotton Virji Ladha; 300 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 300 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 1800 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha, 50 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi: 200 bales raw cotton Kotak; 100 bales raw cotton K Devchand&

For Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton Kotak; 200 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons; 200 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 61 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales raw cotton Sapt T Products (India); 100 bales raw cotton V Morarjee.

S S Dalgoma for Dunkirk: 220 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

For Havre: 880 bales raw cotton S Karamshi.

For London: 1200 bags gr nut oil cake exp G N Musry; 2700 bags gr nut oil cake exp P Popatlal; 680 bags gr nut oil cake exp D Jamaldas; 1300 bags gr nut oil cake exp K Prasad.

For Hull: 2080 bags myrabollams R S Tata.

IMPORTS

S S Ranchi Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Shanghai: 210 bales raw silk; 610 bags green beans; 340 cases spinning machinery; 26 cases silk piecegoods.

From Hongkong: 200 bags green bean; 50 bundles sugarcandy; 149 bales raw silk.

From Penang: 136 slabs tin; 387 bags pearl tapioca; 153 bags betelnuts.

S S Conte Rosso Agents L Triestino from Venice: 494 cases art silk yarn; 68 cases elect machinery.

From Patras: 125 cases currents.

From Triesto: 331 cases shoes; 26 cases elect bulbs.

S S Sirsa Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Chittagong: 10355 bags cotton seeds.

From Vizagapatam: 304 bags peepal; 2649 bags niger seeds.

From Madras: 85 bags turmeric; 298 bags bronze scrap; 50 cts insulators discs.

From Nagapatam: 493 bags gun metal scraps.

From Tuticorin: 204 cases cone yarn.

From Cochin: 79 tins rubber latex; 1076 bundles coir yarn; 216 bundles coir rope.

From Calicut: 104 pkgs tea.

S S Barala Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Bushire: 177 bags poppyseeds.

From B'Abbas: 136 bags raisins; 58 bags p seeds.

From Muscat: 148 bags dry dates; 138 bags sardines; 60 bags salted fish.

From Gwadur: 89 bundles siffi mats;

From Karachi: 5657 bags wheat; 150 bags gram flour; 117 bags wheat flour; 81 bales cotton; 75 bags gram chuni; 225 bags grax salt; 63 bags gram; 33 bags bajree.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London June 14:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on June 7th was £226,160,005 at 148/4d. per fine ounce as compared with £226,160,005 at 148/5d. per fine ounce on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,650,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the past week. There was some general selling, but a good proportion of the supplies was provided by the authorities; most of the gold available was secured for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold, registered from midday on the 5th inst. to midday on the 12th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Union of South Africa	2,452,232
Southern Rhodesia	72,356
British East Africa	22,010
British India	266,592
New Zealand	40,815
United States of America	2,136
Peru	119,471
Venezuela	6,080
Egypt	164,388
Netherlands	1,311,466
Belgium	62,842
Switzerland	29,256
Other countries	11,047
	£4,561,211

EXPORTS

	£
United States of Aemrica	1,051,651
Canada	7,058
Netherlands	8,958
France	4,770
Sitzeland	10,552
Other countries	6,681
	£1,090,870

The s. s. "Rajputana" which sailed from Bombay on June 10th carries gold to the value of about £102,000.

The Transvaal gold output for May 1939 was 1,083,843 fine ounces and this established a new monthly high record; the previous record was 1,075,807 fine ounces produced during March 1939. The May 1939 output compares with 1,017,182 fine ounces in April 1939 and 1,018,690 fine ounces in May 1938.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for April 1939 was 63,858 fine ounces as compared with 62,408 fine ounces in March 1939 and 67,813 fine ounces in April 1938.

SILVER.

Quotations eased during the first part of the week to 19 13/16d. for cash and 19 5/8d. for two months' delivery, the cash quotation being the lowest since last November.

The Indian Bazaars made resales, but at the lower levels were more inclined to buy. American operators have made moderate purchases for prompt shipment, but have shown less interest than during last week when, despite higher prices, they were keen buyers.

News was received from America last week of the approval by the Senate Banking Committee of the Somers Bill, which provides inter alia for the extension until January 15th 1941 of the President's powers to buy domestic silver at a premium over the World price and it was indicated that, as the Bill had already passed the House of Representatives, early action in the Senate was expected. However it was learned that subsequently an amendment had been proposed which, according to the report, would have the effect of eliminating future purchases by the Treasury of foreign silver. No further news regarding these legislative proporals are to hand, but the uncertainty of the position may account for the reluctance of American buyers to which we have already referred.

In view of the obscurity regarding the American Foreign silver policy, the outlook must be considered uncertain pending definite news from or developments in America.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 5th inst. to midday on the 12th inst.:

IMPORTS.

	£
British Malaya	117,450
Hong Kong	6,521
New Zealand	2,094
Egypt	40,849
Gibraltar	2,000
British West Africa	2,000
Eire	6,500
Belgium	10,968
France	6,426
Germany	4,903
Portugal	3,725
Other countries	200
	£206,136

EXPORTS.

	£
United States of America	51,410
Egypt	43,880
Liberia	7,000
Denmark	1,607
Other countries	1,863
	£105,760

LINSEED OILS.

London, July 1.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 24/10-1/2 July sellers

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 26/4 Sep/Dec. sellers

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES

TAXABLES			Running Yield	Redemption Early	Yield Late
2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 Loan	98	8	2.357	2.483	2.431
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95	2	3.105		
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan	93	8	2.545	2.562	2.556
3 per cent 1941 Bond	102	2	2.479	1.683	
3 per cent 1933-65 Loan	97	8	2.598	2.626	2.608
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan	103	0	2.859	2.516	2.617
4 per cent 1943 Bond	107	3	3.148	1.578	
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan	109	12	3.082	2.792	2.915
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan	115	0	3.303	2.689	2.883
5 per cent 1929-44 Loan	100	0			
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan	103	7	4.080	1.330	3.353
TAXFREE LOANS					
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan	113	8	4.405	2.652	3.273
4 per cent 1952-63 Mysore	111	8	3.587	3.001	3.309
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124	0	3.115		

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

NEW YORK, June 30.

	Season To Date	This Week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1937/38	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding) linters	9,280	81	13,471	72
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	6,232	103	5,642	79
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,441	31	5,742	40
Of which to Japan	887	16	663	15
Of which to China	96	1	62	—
Of which to Great Britain	464	3	1,591	8
Of which to Germany	456	—	971	5
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	—	1,930	—
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	—	2,510	—
World's visible supply	—	—	7,287	—
Of which to American cotton	—	—	4,982	—
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	9,933	149	10,439	144
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,871	32	7,790	31

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 20,000 bales.
N.B. All in bales; 000's omitted.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES FOR MONEY

Increase In Imports And Exports

The trade returns of British India for the month of May, 1939, as compared with the preceding month showed increases in the values of imports, exports and re-exports. The value of the imports of private merchandise rose by R 1,24 lakhs to R 14,62 lakhs, of which imports from Burma accounted for R 3,07 lakhs as compared with R 2,45 lakhs in April 1939. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures improved by R 1,87 lakhs from R 12,58 lakhs in April, 1939, to R 14,45 lakhs in the month under report. Reexports also increased by R 21 lakhs and amounted to R 88 lakhs. The comparison of the trade figures in May, 1939, and the two months, April and May, 1939, with these of the preceding month and the corresponding period of the preceding year, is set forth below:—

	May, 1939 R (lakhs)	Apr. 1939 R (lakhs)
Imports	14,62	13,38
Exports	14,45	12,58
Re-exports	88	67
	May, 1939 R (lakhs)	May, 1938 R (lakhs)
Imports	14,62	12,45
Exports	14,45	11,63
Re-exports	88	39
	Two months 1939 R (lakhs)	Apr. and May 1938 R (lakhs)
Imports	28,01	25,88
Exports	27,03	23,78
Re-exports	1,56	89

PRIVATE THEASURE

Treasure on private account, including currency notes, showed a net export of R 66 lakhs in May, 1939, as against R 73 lakhs in the preceding month and R 63 lakhs in May, 1938. The transactions in gold and silver on private account during the two months, April and May, 1939, compare as follows with the corresponding period of the preceding year:—

Two months, April and May	1938 R (lakhs)	1939 R (lakhs)
Gold imported	17	23
Gold exported	2,31	2,34
Silver imported	86	50
Silver exported	...	...

SILVER EXPORTS.

In May, 1939, and in the two months, April and May, 1939, gold valued at R 52 lakhs and R 1,99 lakhs, respectively, was acquired by purchasers abroad and earmarked on their account instead of being exported

chandise and treasure, the total visible [illegible] 1,43 £lakhs in favour of India as compared with R 64 lakhs in April, 1939, and R 28 lakhs in May, 1938. During the two months ended May, 1939, the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was R 2,07 lakhs in favour of India as compared with R 63 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The balance of remittances of funds in May, 1939, was minus R 8 lakhs and in the two months ended May, 1939, minus R 2,39 lakhs.

IMPORTS

As compared with May, 1938, the imports of food, drink and tobacco in May, 1939, increased by R 1,63 lakhs to R 3,62 lakhs. Imports of rice in the husk rose from 7,900 tons to 89,500 tons in quantity and from R 4 lakhs to R 51 lakhs in value. Rice, not in the husk, also recorded an increase from 141,500 tons to 186,900 tons, in quantity and from R 1,19 lakhs to R 1,71 lakhs in value, Burma having contributed almost the whole amount. Imports of wheat advanced from 45 tons to 16,100 tons in quantity and from R 5,000 to R 10 lakhs in value. Sugar showed an increase from 1,300 tons to 19,600 tons in quantity and from R 2 lakhs to R 27 lakhs in value. Imports of betelnuts increased by R 2 lakhs and of salt by R 3 lakhs while those of cloves declined by R 2 lakhs

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured showed a decrease of R 41 lakhs to R 2,80 lakhs in May, 1939. Imports of raw cotton fell from 14,800 tons to 8,200 tons in quantity and from R 1,24 lakhs to R 71 lakhs in value and those of raw silk from 150,000 lbs. to 66,300 lbs. in quantity and from R 5 lakhs to R 2 lakhs in value. Imports of motor spirit declined from 5.2 million gallons to 3.1 million gallons in quantity and from R 21 lakhs to R 15 lakhs in value, and those of patroleum dangerous, flashing from 2.4 million gallons to 0.4 million below .76F, other than motor spirit, gallons and from R 13 to R 4 lakhs. Fuel oils, on the other hand, showed an increase from 12.8 million gallons to 14.3 million gallons in quantity and from R 20 lakhs to R 24 lakhs in value. Copra of coconut kernel increased by R 4 lakhs and raw wool by R 2 lakhs.

MANUFACTURED GOODS

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured rose by R 90 lakhs to R 7,99 lakhs in May, 1939, as compared with May, 1938. The aggregate value of the imports of cotton maiufactures (including yarn) increased from R 1,13 lakhs in May, 1938, to R 1,36 lakhs in May, 1939. Imports of grey piece-goods increased from 22.9 million yards to 32.2 million yards in quantity and from R 29 lakhs to R 34 lakhs in value, those of white piece-goods from 14.5 million yards valued at R 28 lakhs to 15.6 million yards valued at R 30 lakhs, and of coloured goods from 12.8 million yards valued at R 30 lakhs to 21.3 million yards valued at R 38 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn increased from 1.6 million lbs. to 3.1 millon lbs. in quantity and from R 16 lakhs to R 25 lakhs in value. Artificial silk yarn rose from 0.9 million lbs. to 2.3 million lbs. in quantity and from R 6 lakhs to R 14 lakhs in value. Imports of motor cars, and motor lorries buses and vans, numbered 870 and 1,139 valued at R 17 lakhs and R 16 lakhs in May, 1939, as compared with 801 and 391 valued at R 16 lakhs and R 7 lakhs respectively in May, 1938. There were also increases under coal-tar (+R 18 lakhs), chemicals (+R 8 lakhs), drugs and medicine (+R 6 lakhs), copper, wrough (+R 5 lakhs) and paper (+R 4 lakhs). Imports of textile machinery and primemovers, on the other hand, decreased by R 9 lakhs and R 5 lakhs respectively.

FOOD EXPORTS

Compared with May, 1938, exports of food, drink and tobacco in May, 1939, decreased by R 39 lakhs to R 1,77 lakhs. Exports of wheat fell heavily from 14,400 tons to only 400 tons in quantity and from R 14 lakhs to only R 55,000 in value in the month under report. Shipments of tea declined from 12.0 million lbs. valued at R 94 lakhs in May, 1938, to 8.3 million lbs. valued at R 65 lakhs in May, 1939.

There was an increas of 23,000 cwts. in quantity and of R 9 lakhs in value in the exports of coffee which amounted to 32,000 cwts. valued at R 12 lakhs in May, 1939.

RAW MATERIALS

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured increased by R 2,28 lakhs to R 7,88 lakhs in May, 1939. Shipments raw cotton improved considerably and amounted to 27,000 tons valued at R 3,67 lakhs in May, 1939 as against 36,000 tons valued at R 1,81 lakhs in May 1938. Exports to Japan showed no marked variation and amounted to 15,000 tons. On the other hand China, however, considerably increased her takings from 300 tons to 32,000 tons in May, 1939. The percentage share of Japan in these exports dropped from 41 to 21 while that of China advanced from 1 to 45. The shares of the United Kingdom, France and Germany were 14, 5 and 3 per cent respectively in the montn under report. Despatches of raw jute declined from 46,000 tons to 44,000 tons in quantity but the value increased from R 28 lakhs to R 1,21 lakhs. Exports of raw wool amounted to 5.3 million lbs. valued at R 30 lakhs as against 2.8 million lbs. valued at R 16 lakhs in May, 1938. Raw hides and skins recorded a slight fall of 100 tons in quantity with an increase of R 4 lakhs in value and amounted to 3,300 tons valued at R 34 lakhs in May, 1939. Shipments of seeds showed a decrease of 19,000 tons in quantity and of R 26 lakhs in value. Groundnuts declined from 69,000 tons to 62,000 tons in pantity and from R 81 lakhs to R 74 lakhs in value. Linseed decreased from 27,000 tons to 19,000 tons in quantity and from R 39 lakhs to R 25 lakhs in value in the month under report, Exports of mica rose from 8,000 cwts to 23,000 cwts in quantity and from R 8 lakhs to R 16 lakhs in value. Exports of manganese ore decreased from 51,000 tons in May, 1938, to 43,000 tons in May. 1939, although the value remained almost stationary at R 11 lakhs

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured rose by R 86 lakhs and were valued at R 4.80 lakhs. Exports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, were valued at Rs. 71 lakhs in May, 1939, as against R 69 lakhs in May, 1939. Shipments of cotton yarn fell from 3.9 million lbs. to 3.2 million lbs. in quantity and from R 20 lakhs to R 14 lakhs in value. Despatches of cotton piece-goods (mostly coloured) increased from 16.6 million yards valued at R 45 lakhs in May, 1938, to 17.4 million yards valued at R 58 lakhs in May, 1939. The number of gunny bags exported improved from 45.9 million to 79.0 million, the corresponding increase in value being from R 91 lakhs to R 1,35 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth fell from 123 million yards to 112 millin yards in quantity, but the value rose from R 1,04 lakhs to R 1,20 lakhs in the month under report. Shipments of tanned hides and skins amounted to 3,100 tons valued at R 64 lakhs showing an increase of 1,300 tons in quantity and of R 16 lakhs in value Exports of pig iron fell from 49,600 tons to 40,600 tons in quantity and from R 25 lakhs to R 20 lakhs in value.

SHARE OF COUNTRIES

The share of the United Kingdom fell from 30 per cent 26 per cent in imports and from 32 per cent to 27 per cent in exports in May, 1939, as compared with May, 1938.

The shares of Germany, Japan and the United States of America in the month under report were 8, 10 and 7 respectively under imports and 2, 7 and 9 per cent respectively under exports.

The tonnage of vessels that entered into British India and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries and British Possessions during the month of May, 1939, amounted to 925,000 and 841,000 respectively as compared with 369,000 and 811,000 in April, 1939, and 777,000 and 732,000 respectively in the corresponding month of the preceding year. During the two months ending May, 1939, the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes amounted respectively to 1,794,000 and 1,653,000 as compared with 1,497,000 and 1,52 ,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.—A. P.

G. O. M. LIVES AGAIN

(Continued from page 6)

nero had already entered public life that time.

Another serious lacuna in this volume is the failure to do justice to the work of other eminent Indian patriots who were also labouring in the same field. Especially in the last two decades of the last century, the tempo of Indian political life had considerably quickened and the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was, after the abortive revolution, the greatest event in Indian annals of the nineteenth century This cannot be surely dismissed as one of the passing events in Dadabhai's life.

Brave men lived before Agamemnon and even while Dadabhai was at the zenith of his glory, men like Justice Ranade, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, G. K. Gokhale and, last but not least, Lokamanya Tilak (to go further than Bombay) were actively devoting themselves to national service. Their work was more than complementary to the work that Dadabhai was doing that time in England and though he remained, to the end of his days the revered doyen of Indian patriots, the direction of affairs was passing into other hands even before 1900. The younger nationalists (except Gokhale) hardly shared Dadabhai's belief in British justice and it was upto Dadabhai's biographer to explain this re-orientation. That, indeed, has a vital bearing on Dadabhai's own life and the place he will ultimately occupy in history.

Barring such minor shortcomings—which may well be explained by different methods of approach—the volume presents a complete and faithful picture of the G. O. M. The narrative is as simple and straightforward as the life it narrates. There is nothing flashy about either the style or treatment of this biography. But it is full of sterling merit and serves as a worthy memorial of a great and noble life. One echoes the hope of Mahatma Gandhi, who contributes the Foreword to this Book, "May it be an inspiration to the reader.....".

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 1.

GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	94/14
4 per cent 1960-70	109/12
5 per cent 1945-55	113/8
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	109
Bank of Hindusthan	27/4
Bank of India	144/8
Central Bank	33/10
Imperial Bank F.P.	1536/4
Imperial Bank P.P	380
Indian Overseas Bank	46/8
Reserve Bank	111/8
Union Bank	5/13/6
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	363/12
Ambica	273/12
Arun	200
Arvind	1100
Asok	182/8
Bharatkhand	1900
Bombay Dyeing	748/12
Buckingham and Carnatics	173
Calico	557/8
Central India	207/8
Century	208/12
Colaba	116/4
Elgin	102/8
Gokak	131/4
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	37/8
Jubilee	205
Khatau Makanji	81/14
Kohinoor	218/2
Laxmi Cotton	417/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	76/14
Morarjee	121/4
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	186/4
Raipur	600
Rajnagar	155
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	2375
Simplex	66/14
Swadeshi	206/4
Vishnu	1025
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1440
Tata Hydro Ord	150/5
Tata Power Ord.	1258/12
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	145
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	155
Bombay Tram.	128/2
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	147/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	341/4
Associated Cements	124
Belapur	177/8
Bombay Burma New	170
Bombay Burma Old	483/12
Bombay Steam	239/6
Bombay Telephone	87
Br. B. Petrol	3/8/3
Burma Corporation	5/2
Dalmia Cement	11/10
Indian Bleaching	86/14
Industrial Investment Tr.	43/8
Indian Radio Ord.	350
Indian Radio Defd.	345
Indian Copper	1/10
Indian Iron	23/12
Mysore Sugar	32/8
Port Canning	72/8
Premier Construction	67
Rohtas Industries	22/6
Scindia Steam	17/7
Shivrajpur	34/4
Tata Oil	36/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	278
Tata Steel Defd.	1330
Bengal Steel Corpn.	12/6
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15/15
Howrah	53/10
Hukumchand	5
Kamarhatty	484
Kankanarrah	390
Lawrence	347
Reliance	56/8

DHARWAR'S LITERACY DRIVE

3,000 To Be Made Literate in Three Months

DHARWAR, June 30

As a first step in the drive against illiteracy, the Karnatak Divisional Committee for Adult Education has decided to launch an intensive campaign in Dharwar City from the 1st of July 1939.

The object of this campaign is to make at least 3,000 persons literate before the end of October. Incidentally, the campaign will also awaken the public conscience to the need of education for the adult population and the experience gained will be very useful in launching similar campaigns in the other cities in Karnatak.

A Central Literacy Committee to supervise, guide, and control the work of the campaign has been formed. As also Sub-Committees have been formed for different items of work such as enlisting of volunteers, training of teachers, organisations and supervision of classes, collection of funds, etc.

Mr. D. S. Modak, M.A.LL.B., Collector of Dharwar, declared open a creche built by the Proprietor of the Narayandas Chunilal Mills at Gadag, on Monday June 26.

The Campaign will be opened on First July. The first fortnight of July will be devoted to propaganda enlisting of volunteers and their training, selection of places for holding the classes, and collection of funds, etc.

Actual teaching will begin on July 15 and will be continued for three months. The teachers will be honorary workers. Each teacher will be asked to work for one month and hence each class will be in charge of three persons.

The cost of the scheme will be Rs. 4,300 and will be met by grants from Government, Municipality and public contributions.

CALTEX WORKERS ON STRIKE

Authorities Refuse To Give Increment

KARACHI, June 30.

About 150 labourers belonging to the Caltex Oil Company, Kesmari, have gone on strike on the refusal of the authorities to accede to their demands for an increase in their daily wages and creation of provident fund in the company. —United Press.

FAST FOR ENFORCEMENT OF BAN ON 'OM MANDALI'

KARACHI, June 30

Mr. Ghansnyam Mirchandani, a prominent citizen of Karachi, is resorting to a fast unto death from tomorrow as a protest against the failure of the Sind Government to ban effectively the Om Mandali, the Celibate Women's Society, which continues its activities despite its being declared an unlawful body last month.

He has informed Premier Khan Bahadur Allahbux of his resolve. —United Press

CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION

SIMLA, July 1.

The Central Board of Irrigation will meet in the Council Chamber from July 9 for three days.—United Press.

Station Directors' Conference

SIMLA, June 29.

The next periodical conference of the Station Directors of All-India Radio, it is understood, will be held in Calcutta some time in October next.—United Press.

CONFIDENCE TRICK ON EX-MAHARAJA: ACCUSED SENTENCED

POONA, June 30.

The man who is alleged to have played a confidence trick in the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the well-known political leader of Poona, and relieved Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar, ex-Maharaja of Indore, of Rs. 2,000, was to-day sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in deault six months' jail, by the additional City Magistrate of Poona.

The accused, it was alleged, wrote a letter supposed to be on behalf of Mr. N. C. Kelkar to the ex-Maharaja of Indore asking for a donation of Rs. 2,000 for a free reading room and hospital to be started in Poona. On receipt of the aforesaid amount the accused is alleged to have appropriated it —A. P.

GWALIOR PREPARES FOR CENSUS

Preparations for the forthcoming census operations in 1941 are foreshadowed by the creation of the post of Census Commissioner. It is understood that the office of the Census Commissioner will be formed in the next financial year and preliminary work in connection with census operations will be undertaken.

Fears Of Week-End Developments In Europe Tell On Cotton

NERVOUS SELLING AND LONG LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK

Subsidy Plan Ready

BOMBAY: JULY 1.

WE ARE RELIABLY INFORMED THAT COTTON EXPORT SUBSIDY PLAN IS GETTING READY AND WILL BE RELEASED NEXT WEEK.

IN THE MEANTIME FEARS OF UGLY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN POLITICAL SITUATION BY THE END OF THIS WEEK INFLUENCED NERVOUS SELLING AND HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION.

BOMBAY, July 1.

The New York market opened quiet on Friday. There was July liquidation; foreign selling and spot. House selling which met moderate trade support with traders apathetic early pending new incentives and clarification of political uncertainties. Later on the market became increasingly active on further local professional selling and uncovering stopless orders. Prices rallied partially on New Orleans buying and the session closed steady. The market was anxious about possibilities in Europe during the week-end in consequence of which there was considerable nervous selling and liquidation including sales from foreign sources.

At the opening October was quoted 8.71 and improved one point at 8.72 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 8.59 which was the lowest level reached at noon. Later on there was scattered covering and the market closed at a net decline of 11 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 12 points at 9.71c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also with increased selling and closed at a decline of 9 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 9.40c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 4.83. The market was quiet with scattered covering on European political unsettlement. Offerings were light. There was American straddle selling and hedging by outsiders. Local liquidation met trade calling but business was small. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 1 poin. Middling American Spot cotton price advanced 4 points at 5.62d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton was quiet and Giza futures closed at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Uppers futures were unchanged. The Alexandria cotton market was irregular. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 27 points to a decline of 13 points. Ashmuni futures lost 1 to 5 points.

SPOTS STRONG.

"Advices from America regarding legislation developments in Congress have become more complicated, and the uncertainty of an export subsidy more pronounced than ever. The conferees on the Agricultural Appropriations Bill are showing opposition to the subsidy with indications that the bill may be shelved until after the world cotton conference in September states "M.G." regarding Liverpool market.

The market has continued narrow but with a very steady upward tendency, and easily influenced by professional operations. Short covering, mainly on the near position, on the diminishing prospects of exports subsides caused a further hardening of premium on these months. Later, buying of July and October by a local spot house and Bombay interests and moderate trade selling, with the consequent lifting of hedges against outsiders, found contracts very limited.

The strong spot situation, which is illustrated by the fact that the total visible of American cotton in Great Britain at 299,000 bales is 508,000 bales less than at this time last year, and that the basis for middling has been raised from 45 to 55 points on, has been an additional source of strength to the market and particularly to the old crop positions.

Differences between here and New York have widened 36 to 25 points since my last report, and belated straddle reversing, buying Liverpool selling New York, has been in evidence.

At the time of writing values show an advance of 30 to 27 points for old crop positions, and 21 to 11 points for new crops, July closing at 5.10 and October at 4.73, both new high levels for these deliveries this season.

Hedging of Sudan in the Giza contract continues, while profit-taking in Uppers has further narrowed the differences with American."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October Highest (10 a.m.)	8.72—01
New York October Lowest (12-10 p.m.)	8.59—14
Liverpool October Highest	4.66+05
Liverpool October Lowest	4.63+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Unsettled political outlook has a stimulating influence owing to Liverpool below the parity of New York.

Liverpool.—Market steady on fears international situation and delay subsidy. Prefer long side Liverpool.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Regulations subsidy being prepared. Irregular market."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Apart from political situation think Liverpool market good sale

New York:—

Buying foreign silver likely continue stop cotton regulation subsidy being prepared stop irregular market.

Cotton scattered liquidation local pressure buyers apathetic with interest centered European situation.

Local selling and end of the week liquidation caused by European uncertainties trade buying distant months on the scale down weather unsettled.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 1.

July	9.35
October	8.65
December	8.46
January	8.35
March	8.27
May	8.21
Middling Spot	Nom. 9.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 1.

July	9.44
October	8.75
December	8.56
Middling Spot	Nom. 0.45
11 a.m. RANGES.	NOON CALL.
July	
October	Closed
December	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

July	4.96
August	4.83
September	4.70
October	4.59
November	4.48
December	4.48
January	4.48
February	4.48
March	4.49
April	4.49
May	4.49
June	4.49
July	4.49
Middling Spot	5.52
10-12 a.m.	Quotations.
July	4.61
October	4.51

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 30.

GIZA 2.	
Spot	6.56—0.
July	6.31—6.
October	6.41—4.
November	6.44—4.
January	6.48—4.
March	6.51—4.
May	6.55—4.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.69+3.
July	5.64—0.
October	5.66—0.
November	5.66—0.
January	5.70—0.
March	5.72—0.
May	5.74—0.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 30.

SAKELS.	
July	11.70+27.
November	11.74—19.
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.55—1.
October	9.64—2.
December	9.71—1.
February	9.80—2.
April	9.87—5.
GIZA—	
July	11.17—3.
November	11.40—4.
January	11.54—5.
March	11.63—8.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 61 1/2, Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 56 1/2.

Broach April/May New York May Rs 40 1/2, Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 40

New York/Liverpool: July 39, Oct. 36, Dec. 35, Jan. 64, Mar. 74, May 80.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 30.

Broach J/A highest 161 1/2 lowest 160 3/4 closing 160 7/8

Broach A/M highest 157 1/8 lowest 156 5/8 closing 156 7/8

Oomra July highest 155 3/4 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 144 1/2 lowest 144 1/4 closing 144 3/8

Bengal July highest 121 3/4 lowest 120 3/4 closing 120 3/4

Bengal D/J highest 119 1/2 lowest 119 closing 119

Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 160 3/4, highest Rs. 160 3/4 lowest Rs. 160 1/4, closed Rs. 160 1/4, Broach A/M closed Rs. 156 3/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 1.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 159/4 for Broach J/A and new Broach was believed to open at Rs. 155/8. The market opened at Rs. 155/4, and advanced to Rs 155/8 but later prices declined to Rs 154/12 and later steadied at Rs 155 for New Broach. Near Broach J/A delivery opened at Rs 158/8 and improved to Rs. 159/4 but later on prices declined to Rs. 158/8. The market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points and it opened 1 point down. The local market was quiet and closed at 3 p.m as under:

F. G. M. G—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	158	6 0
Broach A/May		159	6 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra July		153	0 0
Oomra D/Jan		142	8 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal July		120	4 0
Bengal D/Jan		118	0 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 1

Continued rains in Oklahoma, Texas, Central and Eastern Belts Forecast: "More rain expected."

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 1

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	130	127	124		121
Punjab	130	127	124		121
Rajputana	133	130	127		124
Oomra No. 3	161	159	156	153	
C P No. 1	171	169	166	163	
C P No. 2	165	163	160	157	
Broach No. 2		168	166	163	161
Punjab Ame		187	185	182	180
Surat		205	203	200	198
Rajpipla		202	200	197	195
Navsari		214	212	209	207

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 1

Bengal Superfine	127/28
Bengal Fine	123/25
Bengal F G	121/22
C P 1	162/64
C P 2	158/59
Arvi	159/60
Amraoti	152/56
Ellichpur	158/59
Berar	155/56
Malkapur	152/54
Khandesh	140/47
Jalna Sailu	148/50
Burwah Sanavad	154/55
Khandwa	154/56
Mathia F G	124/29
Broach	163/64
Punjab 4 F	169/79
Punjab 289 F	204/09
Sindh N T	179/81
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	181/84
Surat	199/201
Navsari	209/11
Western Farm	169/74

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 1

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		38,678	53,867
Central India		224,065	44,128
Barsi and Nagar	194	91,904	149,424
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,474	40,254
Berar		162,254	323,735
Central Provinces		38,093	80,579
Total Oomras	194	559,471	691,987
Dholera	57	275,157	130,512
N W Provinces		8,065	2,927
Rajputana		74,288	16,139
Sind Punjab		326,265	516,793
Broach		414,335	261,598
Coompta and Dharwar	72	138,200	54,928
Westerns Northerns	553	90,196	22,886
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,631	4,431
American		3,487	177,828
Egyptian African and Sudan	924	350,028	490,982
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		95	1,171
Total	1,800	2,242,316	2,372,205
Arrived by road to 29th June 1939		381,184	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 29th June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe		1,590	278,987
Japan and China	15,379	1,079,779	633,019
Coast Ports	250	31,326	57,400
Up-country by Rail		249,278	337,927
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		20,794	13,099
Total	17,219	1,660,164	1,331,342

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 30-6-39	3869000	7791000
Receipts yesterday 30-6-39	10000	11000
Exports to date 30-6-39	3435000	5739000
Stock at Ports 23-6-39	1949000	2518000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-6-39	1539000	2097000
Stock at Liverpool 23-6-39	700000	1153000
Visible Supply 23-6-39	5050000	5985000
Quantity in sight 23-6-39	9199000	13399000
Quantity out of sight 23-6-39	9784000	10295000

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 1

Broach J/A	2850
Oomra July	nil.
Bengal July	nil.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 1.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Unchanged.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 1.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-8-6 London Paris Exchange rate improved one point at 176.75. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.10 at London 4.68 [illegible] New York. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. at [illegible] spot and forward quotations was reduced 1/16d at 17 11/16d. speculators sold. Little India buying on cash. The market was quiet. Later on India was a small buyer at 1/16 over the fixed rates. New York silver was unchanged at 37 3/4 and Shanghai T.T on London was quoted 6 1/2d.

The following cables from New York will be found interesting.

"Conference compromised continue buying foreign silver if domestic price raised to 70 cents however doubtful whether senate will approve."

"Silver indications conference agreement will pass unless anti-silver silibuster to midnight forces foreign repeal as compromise. Silver foreign price 38."

"Silver indications conference agreement wont pass. Looks like compromise including repeal foreign purchase or no legislation with foreign purchase continuing pending clarification."

London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 48-5-3 and forward was Rs. 47-10-3. The local market was irregular. There being heavy short interest near month was quoted at a previous of about one rupee otherwise business was restricted

GOLD

Ready	37 1 9
Ashad delivery	37 2 6
Shrawan delivery	37 2 3
Shrawan Tejimandi	0 3 3

SILVER

Ready	48 14 0
Ashad delivery	48 14 0
Shrawan delivery	48 0 0
Shrawan Tejimandi	1 15 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 1.

Spot	18-1/16
Forward	17-11/16
Spot	18-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 1.

Gold bars fine per oz. £7.8.6-1/2

Gold Exports

Bombay, July 1

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 44,62,372 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, July 1.

The P. and O. liner 'Strathmore' which sailed on Saturday carried one consignment of bar gold valued Rs. 2,62,902 for London optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York. Six consignments of the value of Rs. 41,99,470 were shipped to New York by the s.s. 'President Polk.'

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,23,63,01,683.

London Metals

London, June 30.

Copper	£42 13 9
Lead	£14 12 6
Spelter	£14 5 0
Tin	£224 7 6

Groundnut Coromandal Shelled

London, June 30

July	£11 18 0
August	£12 0 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 1

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	29 8 0
Highest	29 8 0
Lowest	29 8 0
Closing	29 8 0
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	31 14 0
Highest	32 14 0
Lowest	31 8 0
Closing	31 8 3
Cottonseed Sept—	
Opening	26 7 0
Highest	26 8 3
Lowest	27 7 0
Closing	26 7 3

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 30

July	46 3/4d.
October	50 1/4d.
December	52 1/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 30

July	dol 0.70 1/2
September	dol 0.72
December	dol 0.73 1/2

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 1

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 / 0
Shipment July Aug	6 0 6
Shipment September	5 12 6
Shipment October Dec	5 14 0
Java Spot	F 7.40 (nom).

London Sugar

London, June 30.

August 8s. 3 1/2d.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 1.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.66.1/2
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69-9/16
Amsterdam	8.81-15/16
Brussels	27.53-3/4
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.76-3/4

LONDON SEEDS.

London, July 1.

Linseed la plata hull cif per ton. 11.15.0 July sellers

Linseed Calcutta London cif per ton. 12.15.0 July sellers

Linseed Bombay London cif per ton. 13.1.3 July sellers

Rapseed toria hull/cont cif per ton. 12.5.0 Jul/Aug. sellers

Castorseed Bombay hull cif per ton. 11.7.6 Jul/Aug. sellers

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 1.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/2
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	98/8
3 per cent 1931/34 Loan	99/5
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/2
3 per cent 1963/65	97/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	109/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
3 per cent G P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/7
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/56	113/6
4 per cent 1953/55 Mysore	111/8
3 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 95, declined to Rs. 94/13 to closed at Rs. 94/13/6 Undertone easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 1.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to Sept 29.32 Oct/Feb.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285

Bank's buying D D 284 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,306

Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 38 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 13/16 1st instant.

Shanghai/London 0/6 19/32 1st instant.

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 1st instant.

Java/London 8.79 3/4 1st instant.

New York/London 4.68.12 30th ulto.

London/New York 4.68.13 30th ulto.

London/Paris 176.75 30th ulto.

London/Italy 89.02 30th ulto.

London/Belgium 27.53 5/8 30th ulto.

London/Switzerland 20.77 3/4 30th ulto

London/Berlin 11.66 3/4 30th ulto.

London/Stockholm 19.42 30th ulto.

London/Amsterdam 8.82 30th ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 29th ulto

Gold £7-8-6 30th ulto.

Silver London Ready 17 15/16 29th ulto

Silver London Ready 18 30th ulto.

Silver London Forward 17 3/4 29th ulto

Silver London Forward 17 11/16 30th ulto

Silver New York Ready 38 29th ulto.

Silver New York Ready 38 30th ulto.

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 29th ulto.

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 30th ulto.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 29th ulto

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 30th ulto.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 30.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	70 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	97 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	103
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 194/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	85 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	93 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan	106 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	Easier. 35

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 1

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 97 October 97 December 97

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 109 October 109/8 December 110

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 140 October 141 December 141

Yarn No. 40s August 217 October 217 December 216

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 30th June 1939, amounted to £225,000.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 1.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£70 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£83 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£106
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£67
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£94 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£93 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£106 3/8
Victory Bonds	£106 1/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China	£ 7
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£79 1/2
National Bank of India	£29

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 1.

Rozario Santa Fe	19/6 July sellers
Barletta Russo	23 July sellers
South Australian	23 July sellers

Cement Merger Shares Collapse

TATA STEELS AND TEXTILES RECEIVE BETTER SUPPORT

Market Awaits European Political Developments

BOMBAY: July 1.

To-day there was a further big drop in Associated Cement shares. Bulls who were successfully pushing up prices at last were caught with heavy load. The market knew well their position and those who were carrying on budla, seem to have refused and bulls were forced to part with their holdings. Thus the system of budla business proved a curse for bulls and to-day, there was extensive selling with a further decline in prices. On Thursday first time these shares began to decline and while they were maintained yesterday. There was a big rush of sellers to-day and prices collapsed. Bazar operators seem to have turned against bulls.

In sympathy with steadier Wall-Street advices, the market opened steady and after a small initial rise, there appeared increased selling and prices weakened. Later on the market was steady with scattered short covering.

Yesterday the Wall-Street prices registered a small recovery, but operators were hesitant pending European political developments and uncertainty over monetary situation. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/2 up at dols. 44-1/4 and Anaconda Coppers gained 1-1/8 at dols. 22-1/4. General Motor shares gained 1/2 at 41-1/2 dollars.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,325 and after improving to Rs. 1,332 declined to Rs. 1,305. At this level there appeared scattered short covering and prices improved to Rs. 1,315. Towards the close there was further buying and prices closed at Rs. 1,325. Associated Cement shares after collapsing to Rs. 122-8 closed at Rs. 124-4. Bombay Burma shares closed at Rs. 484. There was fairly active demand for Bombay Dyeing shares which advanced to Rs. 748-12. The market is awaiting European political developments.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 1.

100 Ahmed. Advance	257 8
100 BOM. DYEING	748 12
100 CENTURY	209 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	207 8
100 COLABA	116 8
100 Coorla	84 0
250 David	25 0
250 Dawn	285 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	4 8
100 Finlay	91 0
100 GOKAK	131 8
1.000 Hindustan	1675 0
100 Indore	30 0
100 Khatau	82 0
100 KOHINCOR	218 8
200 Laxmi	402 8
250 Madras United	25 0
100 MORARJI	116 0
250 Model	44 0
50 MYSORE	87 4
100 NEW GREAT	188 8
100 Oosmanshahi	41 0
100 PHOENIX	215 0
25 Sassoon Silk	68 0
1.000 Sholapur	2,675 0
50 SIMPLEX	67 0
1.000 SWADESHI	207 0
100 SWAN	86 0
500 Vishnu	1.000 0
1.000 Westerns	790 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	109 0
25-500 CENTRAL	33 10

MOVEMENT IN CEMENT SHARES

	Rs.
Pune 26	135/4
June 27	133/
June 28	133/
June 29	128/12
June 30	128/
July 1	124/4

500 Imperial	1536 4
125-500 Imp Conty	380 0
50-100 India	144 8
100 Reserve Bank	110 8
5 Union	5-13-6
CEMENTS	
500 ASSOCIATED	124 4
INSURANCE	
100 Empire	665 0
15-100 Jupiter	13 8
20 Mercantile	55 0
15-75 New India	38 4
200 Oriental	4,395 0
10-50 Vulcan	7-8-6
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahd. Old	145 0
10 Amalgamated	12 0
1.000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1440 0
10 Ajmer	11 8
50 BOMBAY TRAM	128 4
100 Bombay Suburban	155 0
10 Broach	10 4
100 Karachi	193 1
100 Poona	190 0
100 Surat	151 4
100 TATA HYDRO	150 8
1.000 TATA POWERS	1260 0
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	977 8
100 C. Province	100 0
100 Dn Baramati	101 8
100 Gujarat	100 8
100 Mandra Bhon	99 0
100 Pachora Jamner	87 0
100 Sara Serajganj	102 0
500 Tapti Valley	771 4
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp	5 2
2sh. Indian Copper	1-10
2sh Indian Iron	23 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR	34 4
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS	1325 0
15 TATA STEEL ORD.	277 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK	342 0
10 Air Service	7 4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	177 8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	685 0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	240 0
125 B. BURMA	484 0
50 B. BURMA CONT.	166 14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 8 6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87 0
100 IND BLEACHING	87 0
50 Ind. Invest Trust	44 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 1.

Bombay Dyeing (737/8) 743 747 745 748

Century (205) 208 209 207 208 209

Central India (204/8) 204/8 207 206 207/8

Kohinoor (215) 216 217 218/8

New Great (183) 183 185 186/8

Simplex (66/4) 67 66/12 67

Swadeshi (204/8) 205 206/8 205 207

Associated Cement (128) 128 127 125 123 122 124/4

Andhra (1440) 1445

Tram. Ord. (128/4) 128/4

Tata Hydro (150) 159/8

Tata Power (1255) 1257 1262 1255 1257 1260

T. Steel Dfd (1320) 1325 1327 1332 1307 1312 1315 1305 1318 1327 1330 1325

T. Steel Ord (275) 276 277 275 278 274 275 273 276 278 277

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (161/4) 161/8 161/4

Bellapur (177) 178/8 177/8

B Steam (240) 241 240

B Burma (480) 484 483 485 480 475 484

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 30.

Messrs. Bailivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond and Share Common	7 1/8
Electric Bond and Share del 5 Pfd	53 1/2
American Telephone and Telegraph	157
Western Union Telegraph	17 5/8
New York Central R.R.	13 1/8
American Tobacco "B"	52
Montgomery Ward	47 1/2
National Cash Register	16 1/2
Sears Roebuck	74
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	55
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	86
4 per cent Delaware and Hudson 1943	94
Amrex Corporation	22 3/4
Texas Corporation	35 1/4
United States Steel	44 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	51 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd	106
Republic Steel	14
Int. Nickel of Canada	42 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 1/2
Chrysler Motors	67
General Motors	41 1/2
General Electric	32 1/2
United States Rubber	28 1/2
Lockheeds	24
Socony	11 1/4
Consolidated Oil	7 1/2
National City Bank of New York	24 3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	71 3/4

Turnover 602,000 shares. Market dull but firm.

Produce Receipts

Bombay July 1

Wheat	1,913 cwt.
Linseed	2,125 cwts.
Gingel yseed	93 cwts.
Groundnuts	2,939 cwts.
Rice	2,957 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,653 cwts.
Cottonseed	11,694 cwts.
Mowraseed	51 cwts.
Gram	426 cwts.
Joowar	1,326 cwts.
Barley	642 cwts.
Bajree	177 cwts.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 1.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. Closed

100 I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100 I Radio Ord.	355 0
100 Port Canning	72 8
30 PREMIER CON.	67 0
10 Scindia	17 7
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	35 12
PREFERENCE	
5-1/2 p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	105 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,425 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 8
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	556 4
6½ p.c Prem Const 1st	108 0
6½ p. c. Prem Const 2nd	97 0
7 p.m Tata Hydro	153 2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1570 0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	207 8
7½ p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	655 0
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
7 p.c Bombay Telephone	52 12
7 p.c. Sholapur	78 6
8 p. c. Tata Hydro	105 8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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Regd. No. B. 1065

IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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COFFEE
MILLS & ROASTERS
Electric, Power Gas, Hand.
Large stock from Rs 40 to 600.
20 years experience at disposal
DINSHAW & CO.,
105, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 3, 1939

CHRISTIAN SUPPORT TO PROHIBITION SCHEME

Every Rupee Spent On Alcohol Is A Double-Edged Dagger Thrust In Nation's Heart

The Christian community of Bombay extended its enthusiastic support to the Prohibiton policy of the Bombay Government at a meeting held under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party at the Indo-Lusitano Hall on Sunday afternoon.

The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi and was addressed by Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Mr. Ignatius Fonseca, Rev. S. J. K. Ramdas, Mrs. Violet Alva, Mr. S. B. D'Silva, Mr. J. S. S. Malelu and Mr. Joachim Alva.

Mr. Munshi in the course of his preliminary remarks said that it had been the main endeavour of the Congress Government to carry out the sacred trust that the people of the Presidency had reposed in them. They had never wavered nor weakened in their endeavour to serve the people of this country.

GRATEFUL TO MAHATMA

Mr. Ignatius Fonseca moved, the following resolution:—"This public meeting of Indian Christians of Bombay City and Suburbs, of Catholics and Protestants, held under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party, conveys its sense of gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi, the author and inspirer of prohibition in India and is of opinion that the immediate introduction of Prohibition will tend to stop the economic and social rot of the community and thus enable it to take its proper share in the national regeneration of India.

This meeting also congratulates the Bombay Government on its efforts to bring about prohibition."

In moving the resolution Mr. Fonseca said that during the two years that the Congress Government had been in power, it had shown a great spirit of service and had undertaken measures which were in the interests of all sections of the people and not of any particular section alone:

The aim of the Government was to build up a healthy, vigorous and strong nation. Freedom from the bondage of drink was but the first step in the direction of achieving freedom from foreign domination. He felt it the duty of every Christian to support the Government in its prohibition policy.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE

Dr. Clifford Manshardt, speaking as a private citizen, said that it had often been argued that prohibition should not be tried in India because it had failed in America. Prohibition in the United States had no doubt been attended by many evils. There had been bootlegging, corruption, bribery and lack of enforcement of law. There was opposition from various groups rendering enforcement of prohibition very difficult. But bootlegging and corruption and bribery were there even during the pre-prohibition days. Prohibition at its worst was a vast improvement on no prohibition. In the days before prohibition the average amount of liquor consumed by every man and woman of America was 22-1/2 gallons. After two years of prohibition the figure had come down to seven gallons. There had also been a marked decline in crime. There was abundant evidence to show that business and production had benefited, savings had increased and absenteeism in factories after pay days had decreased. The number of children in schools had increased. The workers were unquestionably better off than in the days of the open saloon.

PERSONAL LIBERTY

Advocating to the argument of personal liberty, Dr. Manshardt pointed out that it could not be argued that a minority who did not believe in prohibition had the right to inflict liquor shops and all its attendant evils on a majority who did not believe in it. He also pointed out that alcohol was itself the prime destroyer of personal liberty.

Mr. J. W. Gomes, said that as citizens of India who were going to have a Government of their own, it was their duty to give a fillip to the Government in the great social experiment it was embarking upon.

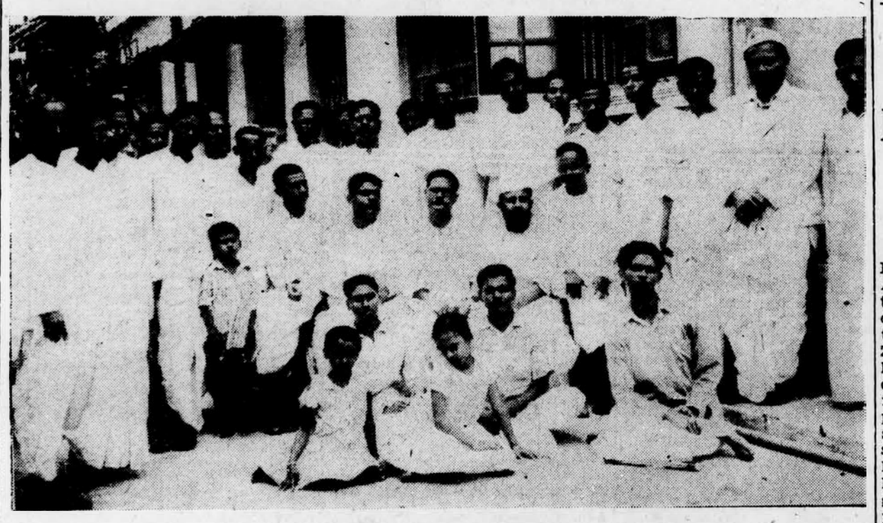
Referring to the complaint of the Archbishop that the charities would suffer Mr. Gomes suggested that they should calculate the amount they would save on drinks, deduct the property tax that some of them might have to pay and make a present of the rest to the Archbishop who would then have no cause for complaint

TEACHING OF THE MASTER.

The Rev. S. J. K. Ramdas said that Christians should have very little misgiving in supporting a measure which was for the general good of the people. They had seen drink bringing about the poverty of the Nation, the poverty of the home. It destroyed character; it destroyed personal liberty. It may be that a certain amount of hardship was caused on account of prohibition, but the teaching of the Master was very

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).

AT HOME AT MILAN MANDIR.



Milan Mandir, the Bengali Club of Dadar, gave a reception to the Bengal delegates who had come to Bombay to attend the A. I. C. C. Meeting. Photo includes Bepin Behari Ganguli (Vice-President, B. P. C. C.) Moulvi Ashrafuddin and other leaders.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS

Preliminary Meeting Of Indian Interests In Third Week Of July

SIMLA, June 30.

An authoritative indication regarding the precise date when the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations commence in Simla is not yet possible. The "United Press" learns that the Japanese Embassy in London has sent a letter to the British Government expressing their preparedness to start talks for a renewal of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and Cotton Protocol which expires by the end of March, 1940 in India.

Simultaneously it appears the Consul-General gave a copy of the letter to the Secretary of Commerce Department, Government of India. Presumably the matter is under discussion between Simla and London

PRELIMINARIES.

But it is understood that a conference of representatives of Indian Commerce and Industry and Cotton interests would be called in Simla in the third week of July to enable Government to have discussions on the issues involved and raised in the replies sent to the Government by the Chambers of Commerce in reply to their circular letter asking for views on the working of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and Protocol and the directions in which amendments or adjustments are desired.

NEXT STEP.

After this conference, it is believed that the ground would have been prepared for a start of the negotiations between Mr. Dow, Secretary of the Commerce Department and Mr. Waka Matsu, the new Japanese Consul-General who has been specially sent from Sydney for the purposes and reaches Simla on July 6. Mr. Waka Matsu had been attached to the Commercial Bureau of the Japanese Embassy in London and takes from Mr. Yoshida, the retiring Consul-General.—United Press.

DIBRUGARH UNDER WATER

Sequel To Rise In Brahmaputra

DIBRUGARH, June 30.

The river Brahmaputra is gradually rising and part of Dibrugarh town and railway line has already gone under water. The embankment near the local steamer station has given way and water is rushing into the town.

Reports from the interior indicate that rice paddy seedlings and a large number of cattle heads have been washed away and houses and roads in some villages under water.—United Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

SYLHET, July 1.

Serious floods are reported in Surma River as a sequel to incessant rains for the last few days with the result that houses in the low-lying parts of the town are under water.

Water has also penetrated some villages where people are undergoing great distress. Crops have been much damaged Due to breach in Sylhet the Shillong Road Mail Bus was held up.

Khan Bahadur Mamudali, Minister for Industries, Assam Government who was proceeding to Shillong has been detained here by the floods.—United Press.

MYSTERIOUS CHANGE OF DIWAN IN KOLHAPUR

KOLHAPUR, July 1.

Mr. D. A. Surve, Prime Minister of Kolhapur has suddenly left for Bombay with his wife, handing over charge to Mr. Pawar. His sudden departure has given room for speculation.—United Press.

SURVE FOR BOMBAY.

(From Our Correspondent).

KOLHAPUR, July 1.

Rao Bahadur Surve with Mrs. Surve left for Bombay last evening giving charge of Prime Ministership to Balasaheb Powar.

The Political and other prisoners in Kolhapur Central Jail have some grievances which deserve urgent removal.

Rao Bahadur Ghorpade and Mr. Vipat paid a surprise visit to the Central Jail and collected necessary information.

Rao Bahadur Ghorpade is recommending urgent improvements in jail conditions to Diwansaheb.

Charges Against Kolhapur Leaders

KOLHAPUR, July 1.

Charges under Sections 124 A, 109 and 114 I.P.C. were framed today by the Magistrate in the trial of Messrs. Dinkarrao Desai and Ratnappa Dharmappa Khumbhar, leaders of the Praja Parishad, who were arrested a few days ago.

Both of them pleaded not guilty and refused to lead evidence in their defence.—United Press.

Prohibition Under Muslim Rulers

NUMBER OF INSTANCES FROM INDIAN HISTORY

PROHIBITION DEPARTMENT. (AHMEDABAD)

Some days before, one Muslim Editor in Bombay, addressing an Anti-Prohibition meeting, uttered that no Mohomedan Ruler had ever prohibited liquor. But from the ancient historians such as Zianddin Barni, etc., we come to know that early in the thirteenth century, the first Mohomedan ruler in India was Alauddin Khilji, who prohibited liquor. He took drastic steps to check the drink evil. To set an example, in pursuance of his resolve to enforce prohibition, he ordered that all Chinaware and glass vessels used for drinking purpose should be thrown away. In execution of this order jars and casks of wine were brought out of the royal cellars and emptied near Budaun Gate in such abundance that mud and mire were produced as at the rainy season. Bootleggers and offenders of this royal order were thrown into the pits dug outside the Budaun Gate where they perished miserably.

UNDER MOGHULS.

In the time of Akbar, liquor was subjected to a tax. Jahangir prohibited liquor for his subjects. He writes in his memoires Tuzak-e-Jahangiri about this in following words:—

"Wine and every sort of intoxicating liquor is prohibited and must neither be made nor sold."

IN THE SOUTH.

Another Mahomedan ruler in South India was Gazi Tipu Sultan, who ordered that all the trees tapped for toddy should be felled and alternative vocations found for the tappers. First of all Tipu Sultan reduced the number of shops and regulated the sale of liquor. He also prohibited drink and the use of intoxicating drugs and ordered the destruction of the white poppy and the hemp plant.

HISTORY BEHIND SHIA-SUNNI TROUBLE

Question Defies Satisfactory Settlement

KARACHI, July 1.

The Parliamentary Secretary to Premier of the United Provinces has sent the following communication to Khan Bahadur A. K. Gabole, Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Minister, Government of Sind, who had addressed a letter to the U. P. Premier on the subject of Shia-Sunni dispute, at the instance of the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah:—

"You are no doubt aware that the 'Madhe Sahaba' and 'Tabarra' agitation in Lucknow has a long history behind it, and it has so far defied settlement satisfactory to both the parties, in spite of the sustained and strenuous efforts made by the United Provinces Government in that direction. On several occasions, the settlement was almost in sight, but unfortunately unwise and untimely counsels prevailed and the dispute and the agitation were kept on alive, in spite of the appeals made by prominent Muslim leaders.

The agitation used to be confined to Lucknow Muslims alone, but recently 'jathas' of Shia Muslims from outside the Province have also been coming to Lucknow and courting arrest.

The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, regrets this development and fully realises the severeness of this situation. He earnestly trusts that the dispute will not disturb the relations between Shias and Sunnis in the Province. Efforts to find out an amicable settlement are continuing, and it is possible that it may be reached soon."—United Press.

OBJECTIVE OF FORWARD BLOC

Ashrafuddin's Plea For Work Among Masses

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, July 2

A call for joining and strengthening Forward Bloc was made by Mr. Chaudhury Ashrafuddin, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress and Mr. Atul Chandrakumar, M.L.A. who arrived at Jubbulpore from Bombay when addressing a selected gathering of Congress workers.

The speakers defined the aims and objects of the Forward Bloc.

Mr. Ashrafuddin appealed to workers to extend field activities in rural areas and win "sympathy and support of the Masses to achieve the goal of complete independence."

Literacy Drive In Bilaspur

SIMLA, July 1.

To make 80 per cent. of the State population literate within a period of two years is the object of a literacy drive inaugurated by Bilaspur, a Simla Hill State.

The drive, which is conducted under the personal guidance of the Ruler himself, is aimed at spreading as much adult education as possible and making primary education for children compulsory. Twenty-five adult education centres have already been opened in the State, each centre being in charge of a teacher specially trained for the purpose. Primary education for both boys and girls has already been made free and compulsory in the municipal area of Bilaspur. Thirty batches have so far been trained in a special curriculum resembling closely the Wardha scheme of education, and some of the text-books have been written by the Ruler himself and illustrated by the Ukil School of Art, Delhi.

The Bilaspur State has also granted stipends and scholarships to students proceeding for higher or technical education. At present, 15 per cent. of the State revenue is being spent on education, and the percentage will be increased with the extension of the scheme. —United Press.

SEVEN BURIED ALIVE

ALWAR, July 1.

A report from the village of Baghore says that seven villagers were buried alive while digging a well as a sequel to one side of the well giving way.

The bodies were extricated with great difficulty from the debris and were removed to hospital for post mortem examination.—United Press.

SUBHAS' PLANS AT JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPORE, July 2.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is arriving in Jubbulpore on July 5 to inaugurate the Mahakoshal National Youths' Conference.

He will be accorded a reception and presented with an address.—United Press.

MAHATMA POSTPONES DEPARTURE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mahatma Gandhi has changed his programme, according to which he was to leave Bombay on Sunday for his tour of the Frontier Province.

CHARLIE CHAN

FALLING BEHIND THE OTHERS, CHAN HURRIES BACK TO THE CROSS-CUT WHERE POPPAS WAS OVERCOME BY THE GAS FUMES...
POPPAS SHOVELS WASTE HERE! SLOW STREAM OF WATER FLOWS NEARBY!
HAH! SOMEONE BUILDS DAM TO STOP FLOW OF WATER!
AH! WHITE CRYSTALS ON BANK OF EARTH NEAR WATER! PERHAPS AT LAST COMPLETE SOLUTION IS IN HAND!
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